The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Important Action by the Ways and Means Committee.

Proposed Great Reduction of Taxation.

The President in Sympathy with the Movement.

Passage of the Mississippi Bill Without Amendment.

THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA

Interview of Prominent Virginians with the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was quite a stir in the atmosphere at the Capitol to-day at the announcement that the Ways and Means Committee had voted, by eight to one, that there should be a reduction of internal revenue taxation to the extent of thirty millions of dollars. At the same time the statement was accompanied by reasons which tended to show, provided they were correct, that the Committee had taken a new departure in this matter. As the statements telegraphed this afternoon are in many respects inaccurate, the following facts should be given: When the Tariff bill was first taken up, Mr. HOOPER moved that, as a basis of action, there should be a reduction of taxation to the extent of sixty millions, but as the tariff only was under consideration, he modified his motion so that it should be for a reduction of twenty millions on the tariff, intending thereafter to move a reduction of forty millions on internal revenue. The revision of the tariff was carried out so that the reduction as carefully computed, will amount to twenty-three millions, though by increased importations that amount may never be apparent in the Customs returns. To-day for the first time the question was reached in Committee as to how much reduction should be the basis for action in revising the Tax law. Governor BLAIR, of Michigan, moved that it be thirty millions, which was substantially in accord with the purpose of Mr. HOOPER and Mr. ALLISON made manifest some weeks before. This motion was agreed to, Mr. MAYNARD alone voting in the negative. The report that the Committee had a conference with the President is incorrect, but a prominent member of the Committee, who has conversed with the President on this subject within the last day or two, says that the President expressed himself very decidedly for the reduction of taxation to the extent of fifty millions at least, twenty of which should be on the tariff; and further, that he was convinced that owing to the demand for money for private investment in Europe at higher rates of interest than our loan could pay, it would be impossible to fund the debt this year. Secretary BOUTWELL, however, remains confident of success in case of a trial, and to that end will continue to urge the passage of the Funding bill.

PASSAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Mississippi has finally passed out of the Senate after one of the most tiresome and profitless debates which are to be found in or on the *Globe*. All the arguments which were made in the case of Virginia, and the imposition of fundamental conditions, were repeated *ad nauseam*, and hardly a new idea was presented in all the speeches, the last one of which Mr. TRUMBULL made to-day. The House bill imposing the same conditions as those of Virginia was passed by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-seven.

VIRGINIA—THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT.

A delegation of Virginia Republicans, who are earnestly in the movement for the organization of a consolidated Republican Party in that State, arrived here this morning from Richmond, and paid their respects to the President. They were accompanied by Messrs. PLATT and AYERS, Members of Congress from that State. The party consisted of the following gentlemen: Major O. E. HINE, of Fairfax, and A. WASHBURNE, of Richmond; State Senator WOOD, of Petersburg; Messrs. D. B. WHITE, of Elizabeth County; ROBERT NORTON, of York County, and LUTHER LEE, Jr., of Norfolk, who are members of the Legislative Assembly; Judge T. S. HARGENT(?), of the Winchester Circuit; Dr. SHIELDS, of Manchester, and WM. E. CROCKETT, of Caroline County. They were introduced to the President by Colonel PLATT, who stated the purpose of the movement in which they were engaged, and the President responded briefly, but very pointedly, to the effect that it gave him much pleasure to hear that such efforts were on foot; that the movement not only had his cordial sympathy, but he would promise it his earnest support.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent most of the day in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill, but made scarcely any progress. The Democrats vainly endeavored to manufacture a little cheap thunder by criticising the expenses of the White House, and comparing them with what they were under JOHNSON, but no change was made. Mr. FARNSWORTH got the floor at a late hour and assailed the supervising architect of the Treasury, and declared for the abolition of his office. Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee, deplored the tedious character of the debate, and said that as but one-fourth of the bill had been considered in one whole week, he should feel compelled, if better progress was not made to-morrow, to move to close debate on the entire bill.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S DISTRICT.

As there seems to be an effort in behalf of a certain firm in New-York to gain public sympathy by imputations upon the acts of Collector BAILEY, it will aid an impartial consideration of the case to state that, on the 2d of January, 1869, the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN paid to the Treasury Department the sum of $45,000 in lieu of penalties for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. That case was not entirely unlike the present.

THE CADETSHIP SALE.

The Military Committee had two witnesses before them to-day in the Cadet investigation—Colonel CAPEHEART, and a Mr. SCHOFFE, said to be a clerk in the Patent Office. The nature of their evidence has not been ascertained. There is a great deal of commotion over the discoveries thus far made.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Commerce of the Senate are now engaged in the consideration of a bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships. The duty of these Commissioners is to attend to the apprentice system on shipboard, to see that seamen are protected in their rights, &c., the mode and manner of doing all of which is minutely prescribed in the bill. Supervision is to be exercised over food, wages, contract stipulations, discipline, &c., in all of which, it is alleged, great abuses at present exist. Several petitions from the East and the Pacific Slope have been laid before the Committee. A gentleman from New-York was heard on the subject by the Committee to-day, but no definite result was arrived at.

APPRAISEMENT AND INSPECTION OF IMPORTS.

The bill of Mr. JUDD to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, which passed the Senate last session, and which provides that merchandise arriving at any port of entry of the United States and intended for certain cities enumerated, may be entered for warehouse and immediate transportation on the execution of a bond without previous prepayment of duties at the said port of entry, was considered by the House Commerce Committee to-day, and ordered to be reported with certain amendments. The section repealing all acts and parts of acts which authorize the abatement, reduction or return of duties on account of damage to goods, wares or merchandise, &c., after their arrival at the United States, was stricken out. The cities enumerated in the bill, as it now stands, are: New-York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Portland, Buffalo, Evansville, Ind., and Milwaukie, Wis.

THE NAVY-RANK QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had a session this morning, but nothing of importance was done. The Committee has a large number of petitions and memorials before it on the question of the differences between the line and staff in the navy, but they have come to the conclusion to take no action on the subject, or make any recommendation, until the House shall have first passed upon it.

THE NEW-YORK PORT WARDENS.

The question of changing the Board of Port Wardens of New-York, making them Federal instead of State officers, was again considered in the House Committee on Commerce to-day, but no definite action was taken on it. The Committee, it appears, are not altogether decided as to the advisability of passing a special measure of this character. Very good reasons are adduced on both sides why the bill should and should not become a law. The question was postponed to-day in order that the Committee may consult with the Treasury Department and with the Custom House officers of New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON RANK.

The following letter was written by General SHERMAN at Admiral PORTER's request on the question of naval rank:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Feb. 15, 1870.

Admiral David D. Porter, Navy Department:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I have your letter of yesterday, and hope you are mistaken in supposing that my opinion can in any manner affect the result of the question of the rank (positive or assimilated) of the staff officers of the navy.

I have observed the feeling which has been developed by the controversy, and have naturally deferred to the judgment of such naval officers, like yourself, as have spent their whole lives at sea, and have risen from the bottom to the very top of your profession. As you remark, I have had good opportunities to study the subject at sea, having made several voyages in all sorts of crafts, both sailing and steam, and on war vessels as well as packets; one of these being from New-York to California, in the *Lexington*, naval store ship, commanded by the present Admiral BAILEY, and the result or conclusion is that I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one captain, or when in case of accident to him the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom.

If by conferring actual naval rank on the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, &c., the power of the Captain, executive officer, (First Lieutenant,) or of the officer of the deck, is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service. The object of all rank is not so much to confer power or honor as to fix responsibility. Thus, if changes at sea on a long voyage would leave the ship with a staff officer on board senior to the actual naval commander, the Government could not afford to let that commander off in case of wreck, disaster or defeat. Therefore I take it for granted that no law will be enacted that will leave it doubtful who is to be the responsible commander in any event. In the army all our staff officers have actual rank. They hold commissions from the President as Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., which fixes their pay, allowances, precedence and privileges generally. But the sixty-second Article of War clearly establishes who is to command:

"If, upon marches, guards or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps or militia, by commission, then on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case."

Therefore, (and it frequently happens,) when a Captain or Lieutenant finds himself senior, he commands the whole, although there may be under him surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, &c., with commissions of Colonel or Major, who must obey his orders. So long as a line officer is present for duty he must command. He cannot even waive it, for the Government holds him personally responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in. This is true as to the commanding officer, and it is practically true as to the "officer of the day," who corresponds with your "officer of the deck," as also the Adjutant, who simply takes the order of the commanding officer.

In all other respects the staff officers have their full advantages of their rank.

On the whole our army system seems to work well in practice, but I do not feel justified in saying, therefore, that the same plan would work in the navy. Of this you must be the better judge.

As a matter of course all kinds of bills find easy admission into Congress for debate; but I feel certain the majority of the members will not force on you any system of naval government that you think will result in the "demoralization" of the service. I rather think they will defer to those who go down to the sea in great ships to make the laws which will preserve the discipline of the navy, and make it what it has always been—the pride of our country. With great respect, your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

There is no truth in the report that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have divided on the Cuban question. Their deliberations thus far have been harmonious, and it is probable they will make a Winter report. It is considered likely that they will report favorably on Mr. MORTON's Neutrality bill, with some modifications.

APPOINTMENT.

ROBERT J. STEVENS, formerly Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, has been appointed one of the Assay Commissioners, *vice* R. B. SWAIN, declined.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

At a preliminary meeting last night, Senator POMEROY was authorized to invite Senators, and Mr. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, to invite Representatives to assemble on Monday night at the residence of Mr. POMEROY for the purpose of taking into consideration the political condition of the colored people of the South.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund were in session to-day. Reports were made concerning the operation of the last six months. An appropriation of about $90,000 was made for educational purposes in the South, but no localities were named. Agents are to draw from the general fund under the direction of the Executive Committee. They adjourned until the second week in August. The next meeting is to be held in Philadelphia.

PROBABLE REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

One of the results of the recent seizure of a distillery at Cleveland, by Supervisor DWYER, will be the removal of two or three subordinate revenue officials in that district.

PERSONAL.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was recently confined to his house by illness, has so far recovered that he was at the Senate to-day on business concerning his Bureau.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending Feb. 12, at the below-mentioned ports: Boston, $373,343; New-York, $2,448,784; Philadelphia, $16,124; Baltimore, $106,967. Total, $3,005,148.

ALBANY.

About Adjournment—Railroads as Insurance Companies—Unclaimed Deposits—The Sectarian School Law—Senator Bradley Not Interested—A New Court House Job—A Westchester Job, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

The Senate to-day passed a resolution to adjourn over from Saturday to Wednesday next, and the Assembly passed another to adjourn from Saturday to the 1st of March. As neither House can adjourn more than one day without a joint resolution, and as they are not likely to agree as to time, the chances are that the usual recess of ten days, covering WASHINGTON's birthday, will be omitted this year. Mr. JACOBS reminded his party of their promise to the people at the commencement of the year to have a short session, and said that as they were now going on they would not be able to adjourn short of 120 days—which is altogether probable.

RAILROADS AS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator CHAPMAN introduced a bill to-day to authorize every railroad company of the State to insure the lives of its passengers; in other words, to do the business now done by the accident insurance companies. It is claimed that it would be an additional inducement to the companies to guard against accidents, but the rival insurance companies will probably regard it as an encroachment upon their privileges.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill requiring savings banks, insurance companies, railroads, banks, &c., to pay over into the State Treasury all unclaimed deposits, dividends, &c., now in their possession, to be placed to the credit of the school fund. It is said that the amount of money in these institutions for which no claimants can be found is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. WHITE went before the Committee on Education, of the Assembly, last evening, to urge a speedy report of his bill abolishing the law appropriating $200,000 a year to the support of sectarian schools in New-York. Mr. KIERNAN, one of the Committee, claimed that a large majority of the people of his district (Twenty-first Ward) were in favor of the law, and he urged a postponement of the consideration of the bill till after the recess, on the ground that some of his constituents desired to be heard before the Committee. The bill was finally postponed, with an agreement that it should be taken up and voted upon at the next meeting of the Committee.

ISN'T INTERESTED.

Senator BRADLEY asked for a correction of the paragraph in your correspondent's letter, published on Monday last, in which a high Democratic State official, in giving his views of the causes of the evils of New-York City politics, insinuated that Mr. BRADLEY was interested in that "big thing" known as the Office for the Collection of Personal Taxes. Mr. BRADLEY says he never made a cent out of politics in his life, and he don't want the name of a thief without the game. Therein he is right. Madame Rumor evidently does Senator BRADLEY injustice, and the best thing he can do is to take his name off the door of that office forthwith.

ANOTHER MARKET JOB.

TIMOTHY CAMPBELL's bill for the erection of a new market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York was up in Committee of the Whole to-day, and discussed at length. It allows the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to appoint three Commissioners to build the market, and requires the Supervisors to raise all the money they may require for that purpose. The Commissioners' pay is to be $10,000, and they are entirely unlimited in the number of clerks they may employ or the amount of money they may expend, with the exception that the site of the market is not to cost over $100,000. Mr. WHITE exposed the job in its length and breadth, but it was ordered to a third reading, several Republicans from the country voting in its favor. Trading and log-rolling has begun.

ABOLISHING THE SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Mr. BURNS to-day introduced a bill to abolish the Surrogate's Office of New-York City, and transfer the duties thereof, together with the books and papers, to the Court of Common Pleas. The bill was sent here by Mr. ISLINGTON, of Wall-street, and introduced at his request.

REORGANIZING THE SUPERVISORS.

OWEN MURPHY introduced a bill repealing that section of the act creating the Board of Supervisors which allows the Mayor to appoint six of its members, and reducing the number of the Board to six members, to be elected on a general ticket. The term of office of the six members now holding under appointment from the Mayor is to expire immediately.

A WESTCHESTER JOB.

The bill of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Westchester County, appropriating $25,000 per mile for the boulevard now constructing on the Boston post-road, in that County, came up and was earnestly opposed by Mr. HUSTED, who said that Westchester County presented a perfect network of projected boulevards, whose construction imposed a larger annual tax on the real estate of that county than the entire income from said estate. On his motion the bill was progressed, in order to give the people of the county an opportunity to be heard. S.

Confirmations of Loan Commissioners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations of Loan Commissioners: ISAAC M. SEYBOLT and RICHARD BRINKMAN, Orange County; N. C. CLARK and WM. GILLESPIE, Sullivan County; BELA C. SMITH and EUGENE B. MAPES, Schuyler County.

The Democrats of the Senate, in caucus this evening, agreed to the Hardenbergh bill to abolish the contract system on canals.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 17.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—To enable the consolidation of the American and Foreign Bible Society with the American Baptist Publication Society.

By Mr. PIERCE—Against the act relative to Brooklyn Schools, and that the same lie on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, the Assembly amendments to the bill relative to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee requested.

By Mr. MURPHY—Chartering the Fifth-avenue Savings Bank.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Chartering the National Trust Company of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The bill changing the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York was passed. The Senate agreed to adjourn from to-morrow to the 22d inst.; also to hold an executive session to-day to confirm the Loan Commissioners and notaries public.

Mr. LORD called up his resolution to pay the principal and interest of the State debt prior to the 25th of February, 1869, in coin. On motion of Mr. GENET, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York City.

Mr. LEWIS introduced an act relative to the acknowledgment of conveyances and other instruments.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAVANAGH—Relative to the oyster trade.

By Mr. MOONEY—Creating an additional Court for the towns of West Farms and Westchester.

By Mr. CLARK—Giving jurisdiction in bastardy cases to the Police Justices of Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To regulate the rates of interest; also, altering the Brooklyn map; also, amending the Brooklyn charter; also, to improve William-street, Brooklyn; also, chartering the South Brooklyn Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. DROLL—Regulating the Brooklyn ferriage.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Relative to the Brooklyn Prospect Park.

By Mr. HAYES—Altering the map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MADDOX—Chartering the Eastern District Hospital of Brooklyn; also, repealing the act to open Prospect-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Amending the Quarantine law; also, to allow news yachts to board vessels entering New-York Harbor.

By Mr. BERGEN—Relative to Life Insurance Companies; also, chartering the Mutual Loan and Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. BURNS—Abolishing the office of Surrogate of New-York, and devolving duties on the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

By Mr. CAREY—Changing the route of the Bleecker-street Railroad of New-York.

By Mr. C. MURPHY—Relative to the New-York Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. HEINRICH—Chartering the Friendship Association of New-York.

By Mr. DECKER—To appoint Highway Commissioners in Richmond County; also, to erect a new town in the same county from Castleton and other towns.

By Mr. MOONEY—Chartering the Westchester Savings Bank.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

THE EXCISE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS BILLS.

Mr. NACHTMAN moved that the State Excise law be referred to the first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that Bill No. 180, which was the bill to abolish the New-York Special Sessions Court, be referred to the same Committee.

The Chair stated there was no such bill.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY could not see how that was, as the bill had been again reported.

The Chair explained the bill had lost its number. It was now numbered 288.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY then moved that Bill No. 288 be referred to the first Committee of the Whole not full.

Mr. BURNS moved to lay both motions on the table. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY's motion was carried; also Mr. NACHTMAN's.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL AGAIN.

The bill relative to the Court of Special Sessions, in and for the County of New-York, was taken up in Committee. This repeals the act creating the present Court and restores the old law.

Mr. BURNS moved to strike out the first section.

Messrs. M. C. MURPHY and MITCHELL opposed the motion, and denounced the Court in unmeasured terms.

The motion was lost and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved the bill be read to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried. Adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration by Colored Citizens of the Day of Jubilee—Enthusiastic Meeting at Zion Church—Our Colored Citizens in Council.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of our colored citizens was held last evening at Zion Church, Bleecker-street, corner of Tenth, to take measures for an appropriate celebration of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. There were represented no less than eighteen union societies, and fully twelve hundred people were present to vote on the questions presented.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. TURPIN, of the Sullivan-street Church, was elected to the chair. The Committee of Arrangements then left to make up their report, and meanwhile Mr. TURPIN greatly entertained the audience by a characteristic speech. The speeches followed each other in rapid succession. Some gentlemen made two or three speeches. All were well received, and very many good things were said throughout the evening, all of which were well applauded by the audience. Mr. BUTLER, of Zion Church, and Mr. TURPIN, of the Sullivan-street Church, seemed to touch the popular heart more nearly than any other speakers. Not having space, however, to report each speech, we give simply the sense of the meeting in such detached portions as the enthusiasm of the meeting allowed us to hear:

"A new era in our lives has dawned—an era that our fathers and our mothers prayed for, groaned for, agonized for—and now their offspring live to see it. We have now become part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, and no one can take it away from us. To-night we may rejoice in a free Republic, such as was intended by our fathers. We have got to be men and we have got to be women, and we must move on like a mighty avalanche until we are practically as well as theoretically the equals of our countrymen. Our friends have accomplished much for us,—we must now accomplish much for ourselves. We have fought side by side by them, and now we must fight side by side again. Let us vote with our friends to a man, and thank God we have the balance of power. Old JEFF. DAVIS did us as much good as any man could do. Some of us do not like him, but he did us a good deal of good,—more than he intended. And now we are going to take advantage of it. The human mind is of a revolutionary and conventional character. It is always on a pivot, turning to its rights and advantages. We have obtained our rights and we meet undisturbed to celebrate them. It is bitter for those who fought against us to accept us in office and high positions. But they will get used to it at last and want our services as much as they did when they called on us in the war. We are no longer goods and chattels, and when we come to fill our places in Albany we will fill them at least as well as they are now filled. Some gentlemen say they fear we will be mobbed if we have our procession. No, the time for that has passed away. We were mobbed in 1863, but that was the end of it. And why? Because we have votes. White men will come to us now and say: 'Are you going to vote to-day?' 'No, Sir, I am not very well.' 'Take my carriage then.' That is what they will say. We shall be a power, and being a power will have the means of progression, and that is what we want. We want no place we are not capable of filling, but we want to be able to show our capacity."

The Committee then entered with their report, which was adopted. The substance of its provisions was that a Committee from each ward should be appointed to consider ways and means, that a meeting should be held next Tuesday to ratify the resolutions of the Committee, that each person present should contribute $1 towards the expenses, and that a time should be appointed for the whole colored population of the City of New-York to walk in procession to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. It was also provided that a "Sidewalk Committee" be appointed to inform each colored man of the benefit he receives from the act, and to compel him to march in the procession. "By this means," said a speaker, "we shall show the City of New-York that we are a power in the land."

At the suggestion that each person present pay one dollar it must be owned that many people moved towards the door. It was getting late, however, and as all matters had been arranged it was needless to wait longer. The company passed out as the speaker remarked (instead of the usual organ obligato) that "men with white coats, gray coats, black coats, or no coats at all, would be expected in the grand procession; and that men with one dollar should pay it, men with less should pay less, and men with none should give their names." With these words the meeting broke up in good order, and it is understood that gentlemen will be ready with their subscriptions at the next meeting, to be held Tuesday evening at Zion Church.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER.

Further Details—Post-Mortem Examination—Demeanor of the Prisoner.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday caused a *post-mortem* examination to be held by Dr. SHINE on the body of MARGARET SHERIDAN, who was murdered by her husband on Wednesday at No. 517 West Forty-first-street. The inquest will be held to-day at noon in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, though it will probably be a very brief one, owing to the scarcity of witnesses. The *post-mortem* examination of the remains resulted in finding that the two bullets did not enter the head. One entered at the chin, passed through the mouth and destroyed the root of the tongue and the palette, emerging from the neck just behind the ear. The second bullet passed through the right lung and the breast. It must have been fired while the murderer was struggling with POWERS—indeed, it is so stated by the solitary witness of the crime. MICHAEL POWERS, the witness alluded to, was easily found yesterday, he having been permitted to go on Wednesday night to notify the family of the deceased. The story told in the TIMES relative to the property of the deceased, and her sale of a farm for $25,000, was yesterday found to be substantially correct, the proceeds of the sale having been squandered by MARGARET in very nearly the manner described by the murderer. PATRICK SHERIDAN, the prisoner, appeared to be in a calm and collected frame of mind yesterday, and met all visitors to his cell in a frank and quite unconcerned manner. He evidently estimates his situation at its true value, and no doubt committed the murder with deliberate purpose.

Alleged Attempt to Commit Murder at Mott Haven.

On Wednesday afternoon, ANTHONY NEVINS, a car or stage driver, living in Harlem, called at the residence of Mr. JAMES GAFFNEY, in Mott Haven, and after a brief conversation with the latter, alluded to some old difficulty between them, and at the same time pulled out a revolver and pointed it at GAFFNEY, but a person who was in the room at the time caught hold of his hand and prevented him from discharging the weapon, and with assistance NEVINS was put out of doors. A sister of GAFFNEY's, as a matter of curiosity, opened a window up stairs and looked out, when NEVINS pointed the pistol at her, and, with an oath, threatened to shoot her; but he was again thwarted in his plans and taken before Justice HAUPTMAN, who committed him to prison to await an examination, which will probably take place to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

A Plot to Assassinate the French Emperor.

The Means—Bombs Thrown Through the Tuileries Windows.

The Grounds of French Opposition to Infallibility.

An Educational Bill for England and Wales.

Inauguration of Religious Liberty in Sweden.

EUROPE.

Discovery of a Plan to Assassinate the French Emperor and Prince Imperial by Bombs—France on the Infallibility.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Government has proof of a plot to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Imperial, and has seized a plan found on one of the prisoners to throw bombs through the Emperor's window at the Tuileries....France objects to the proposed dogma of infallibility, because, if admitted, the French Bishops would no longer be answerable to the common law.

The Power to Transport for Political Offences—Editorial Prosecutions and Convictions—Health of the French Empress.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an Imperial decree, which by request of the Minister of Justice, annuls the decree of 1858, giving the Government the power of transporting to penal settlements parties who belong to secret political societies. The Minister says this power is abolished because it is incompatible with a liberal Government. The trial of the editors of the *Reveil*, (irreconcilable organ,) for violation of the Press law, has just been brought to a close. M. DELESCLUZE, the chief editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. CARON, another of the editors, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. GUSTAVE FLOURENS has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 100 francs fine, and M. DEREURE, publisher of *La Marseillaise*, to two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for publishing false news. Of the persons arrested during the late riots, those convicted of carrying arms have been condemned to three and four months' imprisonment, and those convicted of uttering seditious cries to fifteen and thirty days' imprisonment....The *Marseillaise* to-day publishes a letter from a gentleman of Boston, Mass., to FRANCOIS VINCENT RASPAIL, in which he says he incloses 50 francs as a contribution towards erecting a monument to VICTOR NOIR and M. BAUDIN....The *Rappel* (irreconcilable) to-day publishes a letter from VICTOR HUGO to HENRI ROCHEFORT, calling the latter "a force for the future." A meeting of the Deputies of the "Left Centre," in the Corps Legislatif, will be held to-morrow. Immediate action on the interpellation introduced in the Chamber by JULES FAVRE, concerning the domestic policy of the Government, will be urged; and a resolution will be introduced declaring that if the Ministry do not accept the interpellation, the "Left Centre" will vote with the extreme "Left."....The Empress EUGENIE was seriously ill to-day, but at noon was much better.

The British Parliament—The Telegraph Irregularities—A School Bill for England and Wales—The Fenians.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day the Committee on Standing Orders was appointed. Lord CAIRNS demanded returns as to the condition of the agricultural laborers, and the tenures of land in Ireland. Lord SALISBURY censured this mode of conducting business as likely to lead to a great waste of time in the early part of the session. After observations from the Lord Chancellor, Earl GREY, Lord REDESDALE and others, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. MONSELL, Under Colonial Secretary, stated that the Hudson's Bay Company's domain had been transferred to Canada, but no money had been paid. The transfer had been brought about through the concurrence of England, Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company. The Red River difficulties would be speedily settled, though how soon it would be premature to say. ....The Postmaster-General again alluded to the irregularity of the telegraph service, and regretted that his hopes of improvement had not yet been realized. He explained that recent storms and defective insulation had interfered with the working of the wires, while at the same time the lines were overloaded with dispatches by the rival news companies. The Government was unable to forward all the news reports offered, and some compromise was indispensable.... Mr. FORSTER then rose and asked leave to bring in a bill providing for elementary education in England and Wales. He spoke in general terms of the value of education, and pronounced the present system deplorable. He then gave a sketch of the bill. It proposed to divide England and Wales into educational districts; grants were to be made under certain conditions to be ascertained by inspection; and where needful, compulsory rates would be imposed to supply any deficiency of aid from the State; local inspectors were to be elected; parents, when able to do so, were to pay school fees, all others were to receive free tickets admitting their children to the schools; in every poor section education was to be entirely free. General debate followed the introduction of the bill, Messrs. MONTAGUE, DIXON, MUNDELLA, WHEELHOUSE and others participating. Mr. WALTER made a speech in support of the bill. Mr. FAWCETT wished to have attendance at school made compulsory. Sir J. PAKINGTON argued against the measure, and Mr. FORSTER met his objection, and promised that the House should have time for deliberation. The bill was then read for the first time, and the House adjourned....A canoe race between the champions of Oxford and Cambridge will take place on the Thames in the week of the University race....A Fenian demonstration was announced to take place at Cork yesterday, but it was suppressed by the authorities.

The Papal Syllabus—The European Banks—The Pall Mall Gazette on the Freedmen's Bureau—Removal of Political Disabilities in Sweden.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—*La Patrie* pronounces false the report that Austria and other Powers had transmitted to Rome a remonstrance against the Papal Syllabus....There has been a heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France during the past week. The amount in vault to-day is 12,100,000 francs greater than at the corresponding time last week.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £114,000 during the week ending yesterday.... There is still much dissatisfaction with the new telegraphic system. The merchants of Glasgow, last evening, held an indignation meeting, and "denounced the present mismanagement."....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this evening, reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States, and after recounting the immense good it has accomplished, deplores its approaching end.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—It is generally thought that the reduction of interest by the banks here and elsewhere on the continent will create an improved demand for the United States securities.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—The Diet has passed a law admitting Dissenters and Jews to political rights. The King signed the law immediately.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Carlist disturbances are reported at Murcia, Calatayud and other places, but they were promptly suppressed. The indications are unmistakable that the Carlists are plotting for a general outbreak in the Spring. The Government is aware of their designs and is prepared to meet them.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Extensive Fires in Yokohama—Expulsion of Native Christians—A Short Rice Crop—Alarming Political Indications—Marine Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamship *Japan*, from Hong Kong Jan. 19, and Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th, arrived at 10 o'clock last night. Her list of passengers, which is unusually small, includes M. HENGELMULLER and COLGATE BAKER, for New-York. The merchandise by this steamer to go overland to New-York includes fifty-seven boxes of tea, thirty-four packages of silkworm eggs, one case silk, and for Europe fifteen bales of silk. The *Japan* spoke the steamship *America*, hence for China; all well....Extensive fires had occurred at Yokohama, Japan. The buildings chartered by the Mercantile Association of Yokohama, and the premises of STILWELL, THAYER & CO., had been partially destroyed by fire. The War Department buildings at Yeddo had also been burned....Authentic information from Nagasaki conveys the intelligence that the Government of the Mikado had enforced the departure from the main land of seven hundred native Christians against the unanimous protest of the foreign representatives....The rice crop of the Province of Echisen is a total failure, and the Government has prohibited the exportation of rice from Higota except by special license as provided by the treaties with foreign Powers. The telegraph line between Yeddo and Yokohama has been completed, the first message having been sent over the wires on the 7th of January. The line will be thrown open to mercantile purposes very soon. The United States steamer *Oneida* sailed for Hong Kong on the 3d of January, leaving the American interests in Japan entirely unprotected, at a time when trouble is likely to occur at any moment. The Daimios are constantly making large purchases of arms and munitions of war. They also exhibit much enterprise in the development of their mineral resources, employing experienced foreigners to engineer the mines. The new year, which begins on the 1st of February, is expected to bring important political changes. Yeddo is quiet, but the city is strongly guarded by SATSUMA's men....The British bark *Ellery* was lost Dec. 10 on Mattalas Reefs. She had on board a lighthouse for the coast of Japan and the machinery for a Government mint at Osaca. The British brig *Runnymede* is a total wreck on the eastern coast of Japan, but no particulars of the disaster have been received....An embassy will be sent next Summer by Japan to the United States, France and England. The new American Minister to Japan is popular, and is complimented for his prompt attention to the wants of his countrymen and to the interests of our Government. The Japanese Government is compelled to import large quantities of rice from Saigon, Siam and Cochin China, to prevent great suffering among the people....A total eclipse of the moon was observed at Yokohama on the night of the 17th of January.

Advices from Hong Kong represent that the Winter had been unusually moderate. Freights to Chefoo were better, and all the vessels were finding employment. The water in the Hankow River was low, and but little business doing in that Province. Three vessels have been chartered at Shanghae, to carry Chinamen to New-Orleans. The British schooner *Ada* was totally wrecked, Jan. 5, on the "East Saddles," and three lives were lost. Unprecedented advantages were expected to be obtained by the French treaty now under consideration. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* arrived at Shanghae Jan. 9. The *Monocacy* left for Hong Kong on the 11th.

MEXICO.

Escobedo Compelled to Retire Before the Revolutionists—A New President Proposed—A Revolt of Prisoners.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 9, *via* HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The revolutionary Generals TOLEDO and MARTINEZ combined their forces, and threatening ESCOBEDO compelled him to retire to San Felipe, and from that point he fell back yesterday to Guanajuato. The insurgent forces in that quarter far outnumber ESCOBEDO's army. The Government has forced 4,000 men into the army during the past week. General ROCHA has lost prestige in consequence of his defeat by General AGUIRRE. General GARCIA DE CADENA, ex-Governor of Zacatecas, has been suggested as President of Mexico in opposition to JUAREZ, with the seat of Government at Aguas Calientes. General ALATORRE has been made Commander-in-chief of the national forces. At Orizaba, on the 8th inst., 1,500 prisoners broke jail and overpowered the guards of the city. Generals COSIO, PONTONES and CHAVARRIA have joined and taken command of the revolters. The citizens take no part in the affair, and await developments.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

How the Interest on American Claims Against Spain is Paid—The Terms of the Treaty of 1834.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House of Representatives, some time ago, directed the Secretary of State to furnish the reasons, if any, why the Spanish Government has not paid in coin, according to the treaty of February, 1834, the interest upon the claims of American citizens, secured thereby to be paid in Paris every six months, and which it seemed had not been distributed to American citizens holding inscriptions for interest; and further, whether any portion of such inscriptions has been distributed to creditors in legal-tender notes, and if so who has had the advantage of such difference between legal-tender notes and gold, or a bill of exchange on Paris.

The Secretary of State reports to the President that according to correspondence on record in the Department, the Spanish Government failed, through derangement in its finances, for many years after the negotiation of the treaty, punctually to pay the interest due the United States. The allegation of inability to make these payments appears to have been acquiesced in by the Administration for the time being. Finally, however, in the year 1847, an arrangement was entered into which has always been regarded as confidential, by which payment of the interest was to be made by drafts drawn in Havana on New-York. It is understood this arrangement was approved by the claimants or a majority of them. Payment has been made with reasonable punctuality. After the passage of the Legal-tender act of 1862, payment appears to have been offered and accepted in drafts payable in currency, the payment to the United States being made in drafts drawn in Havana on New-York, payable in currency. The Department is not aware that any one, unless it be the Spanish Government itself, has derived any advantage from the difference between coin and currency. On the accession of Secretary FISH to the Department of State, he addressed a letter to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and received reply to the effect that as the law of 1862 expressly permits the payment of the debts due to the United States, except the duties on imports, in currency, he could see no reason to doubt that the United States are bound to receive from Spain the same which may become due, under the convention, from time to time in the Treasury notes, if the Spanish Government choose to offer them in payment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Burning of a Large Woolen Mill in Philadelphia—Loss $400,000; Insurance $224,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The main building of the extensive woolen mills of JOHN P. BRUNER, on Hamilton-street, extending over the whole block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, took fire this morning and was entirely destroyed. The fire commenced in the third story of the weaving room, but from what cause is not known. No hands were employed in this portion of the premises. Those working occupied the second, third and fourth stories of the Hamilton-street front. The first intimation was a strong smell of smoke, which was first perceived by one of the number engaged on the fourth story, who immediately rushed down stairs and informed the engineer, who stopped the engine. The flames speedily worked their way upwards, and the upper floors giving way, the immense weight of machinery was precipitated earthward, covering all the lower floors with it, together with an immense mass of burning material, which soon served to kindle the fires in all the rooms. The wind blowing strongly from the south aided the fiery demon in the work of destruction. At 10 o'clock the flames had devoured the whole interior, and the Hamilton-street wall fell with a deafening crash into the street, carrying the roof with it, and scattering the firebrands far and near. BRUNER's mill was one of the largest in the Union, and complete in every respect. It stood on the site of the old mill destroyed in 1857, when three lives were lost and many injured. It was again destroyed by fire a few years ago. The main building was of stone, seven stories high. The full force of employes was not at work, owing to a difficulty about wages. The main building only having been destroyed, the loss on the building and machinery is less than the amount first stated. The building destroyed was valued at $200,000; the stock and machinery, $200,000. Upon this there was an insurance of $224,000. There was $96,000 insurance in the North British and $75,000 in the Manhattan Companies, of New-York.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Air Line Railroad in New-Jersey—Massachusetts—Kentucky.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day the Driggs Land bill came up and was debated at considerable length. It was defeated by a vote of 2 to 6. In the House the Senate amendments to the Newark Police bill were passed. The Air-Line Railroad bill again came up for consideration, the motion being to reconsider the vote by which the adverse report of the Committee was agreed to. The motion was lost by an overwhelming majority.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, in joint convention, to-day elected Hon. CHARLES J. KETTREDGE, Hon. JONATHAN WHEELER, of Grafton, and Hon. STEPHEN N. CROSBY, of Williamsburg, as State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to serve as such for a term of two years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 17.—The Kentucky Legislature, to-day, reconsidered the action declining the invitation to be present at the informal opening of the bridge to-morrow, and will participate in the ceremonies. The arrangements for the entertainment of the members have been completed. In the Senate, to-day, the report of the Committee of Nine, condemnatory of Senators DRAKE and SUMNER's bill regulating the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court, was adopted.

The Virginia Senatorial Election—A Stay Law in Georgia and a Two Months' Recess—Alabama.

RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—In the Legislature to-day the Senate passed the bill enabling the present officeholders in the State to hold over until their successors are appointed. A resolution was reported to the effect that it would be expedient to go into election for United States Senator for the term commencing March, 1871. A joint resolution was adopted to furnish armed guards at the State prisons, where a mutiny is threatened by the convicts who are dissatisfied with the removal of the late superintendent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—In the Legislature to-day the House concurred in the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, That all proceedings in the several courts of the State, founded on any debt contract prior to June 1, 1865, and all levies and sales by virtue of any execution so founded, shall be stayed until twenty days after the recess shall have expired; and in compliance with the just demands of the people, we earnestly appeal to General TERRY to sanction and enforce the resolution after its approval by the Governor.

Both Houses to-day adjourned for sixty days.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature have been all day endeavoring to make valid the bill to uproot the present municipal Government of Mobile. HARRINGTON, the newly appointed Mayor, calls for soldiers, and the Governor positively refuses to send them. The Senate bill to extend State aid to the amount of $16,000 a mile to all railroads in the State, and allow the benefits of the act to be continued until November, 1871, will pass the House to-morrow.

A Verdict Against a State Constable for Seizing Copies of a Paper—Escape of Sailors.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—In the Superior Court, to-day, the case of the New-England News Company against EDWARD J. JONES, State Constable, was brought up. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, for the seizure of 3,300 copies of a paper from the plaintiffs called the *Day's Doings*. A good deal of interest was manifested during the trial....As a party of sailors, *en route* from Charlestown to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were passing through Easton on Tuesday evening, several of them jumped from the train and made their escape. One of them fell and was killed by striking on his head. Two of the deserters were caught the next day in Taunton.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in St. Louis—Four Lives Lost—A Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—The boiler in the Union Railway Car Works of H. M. WOODWARD, in Dekalb-street, in the extreme lower part of the city, exploded with terrific force, about 2 o'clock to-day. FREDERICK KRESS, FRANK COLLINS, PAUL DE BOW and the engineer, whose name has not been ascertained, were killed, and several others scalded or injured by the falling bricks and timbers....The weather, which has been very warm the past week, changed last night and rain fell briskly. This morning a snow storm set in, which continued all the forenoon and promises to last all day....The funeral of the late JOHN A. BOE was very largely attended this morning.

Crushed to Death Between Railroad Cars.

JOHN MALLOY, a brakeman employed upon the Erie Railway Company, was killed on Wednesday evening at the Prospect-street crossing, in Jersey City. He was engaged in coupling cars and was knocked down and run over by one of them. Coroner BURNS gave a permit for the removal of the remains to South Fourth-street, near Grove.

PHILIP CARY, aged 18, an employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who was crushed between two cars at the depot on Wednesday, died yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital. Coroner KEENAN will hold the necessary inquest.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The new *Atlantic* is lively and fresh, and presents a good many attractive titles. Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR continues his serial; Dr. HOLMES has some characteristic verse, as has also Miss ALICE CARY; Mr. HENRY JAMES inquires, "Is Marriage Holy?" and seems to come to the conclusion that whatever that institution may be in theory in practice it too frequently is not holy; Mr. THEWREDDON has an article of at once a patriotic and a peripatetic nature; Mr. SHALER discourses of California earthquakes, two anonymous writers discourse pleasantly of "The Minor Theatres of London," and "A Night in a Typhoon;" Mr. RICHARD WEST speculates on the "Hopes of a Spanish Republic;" and Mr. JUNIUS H. BROWNE, in a paper called, "Adventures and Adventuresses in New-York," seems to have found a congenial theme, and one he is well qualified to handle. Most of the new magazines we have so far seen appear to be uncommonly fortunate in the way of various and amusing themes, and the *Atlantic*, we are glad to say, is in the first rank of the elect.

—The March *Galaxy* is a taking and varied number, although there are some things in it open to serious objection. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY's paper on the Prince of Wales is in the worst possible taste. No good end was to be subserved by the publication of such an article, and its tendencies are simply mischievous. Something else than their probable truth and the taste of the day for sensation is requisite to justify allegations like Mr. MCCARTHY's, and to absolve him from the charge of stimulating prejudices already too strong and too bitter. Mr. TROLLOPE's second "Panjandrum" chapter is no better than the first; which is to say that it is dull and pointless. Mr. ROBERT WEZZA, who is among the most promising of our young poets, has some pretty verses called "Medusa." Mr. WHITE's "The Clown's Real Pigling," as a piece of literary composition, is one of the cleverest things he has ever written; but it contains some palpable sophistries, and betrays by processes not too adroit or well concealed that its writer is conscious of having been led into a false position, and is resolved to use all his talent to escape from, or explain it away. The illustration of the decay of the stage, found in the splendid mounting of BOOTH's *Hamlet*, fails to naught in view of the fact that since Mr. WHITE's paper was printed FROTHER's *Hamlet*, with scarcely any mounting at all, has been running to houses crammed to the ceiling. Mr. WHITE's ingenuity is great, he has produced, we are glad to acknowledge, an interesting and sprightly article, and his theory—on paper—is striking and convincing. But practically speaking this is not an era of the decline of the stage, and neither fine nor other words can make it so. After Mr. WHITE and a nice contribution from Mr. CALVERT, appears an extravagant puff of a photographic establishment which ought to be worth a great deal to the proprietor and to the magazine. The short articles at the end are marked by the usual graceful diction and sensible comment on passing events that we are accustomed to in this department of the *Galaxy*, to look for.

—Much thought and careful writing are shown in the prominent articles selected for the *Catholic World* for March, and special interest attaches at this moment to the discussions they embrace. The first is a review of the Abbe MARTIN's work on the future of Protestantism and Catholicism, the chief object of which is to prove that the former has arrested and not created or helped to advance liberty. "Untying Gordian Knots" is the continuation of an interesting story, and the chapter on "Church Music,"—that worthy auxiliary of the priest in the discharge of his sacred office—contains suggestions worthy of consideration. The mystery surrounding "The Iron Mask" is not quite solved in the short paper upon this subject, although some facts not hitherto known are brought to light, and we, as well as the writer, wait for M. TOPIN's further developments. In "The Greek Schism" we have a brief history of the Eastern Church; and in the review of the life of Mrs. SETON an interesting account of the founder of the Sisterhood of Charity in the United States. "Views of the Labor Movement," and a careful consideration of the "Present Condition of Poland," precede a touching narration of some passages in the lives of SEBASTIAN and FRIEDEMANN BACH, those truly great musicians, who in their day attained the highest degree of development. Of course, the chapter which will be sought with most eagerness is that which chronicles the proceedings of the Vatican Council. Great pains have been taken to obtain from authentic sources such information as may be satisfactory concerning the proceedings of this illustrious body, upon whose present action the future interests and harmony of the Church of Rome so largely depend.

—The duty of selection for *Putnam's Magazine* for March, has been performed with ability and discrimination, and the contents of this number are unusually varied and interesting. The first chapter gives a graphic account of a bear hunt in a remote part of Sweden; and, as from the time of ALFRED, when we first made acquaintance with the Northmen through the report of OCHTER, down to the days of FREDERICA BREMER, descriptions of Scandinavian life have been read with avidity, we doubt not that this brief but spirited little sketch will prove a welcome contribution to our former knowledge. In describing "School Days at the Sacred Heart," the writer draws the picture of a life wherein the virtues of obedience, humility and patience are enjoined and practiced, and where absolute control is blended with kindliness and love. The article entitled "Babel in our Midst" is cleverly written, and merits careful perusal. It points out the peculiar language and phraseology of every profession and occupation and of all classes of society, and contains much curious information. This is followed by the fourth number of "Sketches in Color." "Concerning Charlotte" is continued, after which the chapter which particularly arrests attention is "Our Trip to Egypt as Guests of the Viceroy." The writer has a keen relish for the solemn sights and pageants of this venerated land, where steam is now making such marvelous innovations. His experience, while "assisting" at the opening of the Suez Canal, like that of Esthen and Tiemarch, is equally interesting and amusing. A review of Mr. BRYANT's *Homer* appears likewise in this number.

Books Received.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Natural Speaker*: Being selections to aid the student in acquiring a simple, natural, sentence-like style of speaking. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D. LL.D., President of New-York State Normal School, with a prefatory note by JAMES MCCOSH, D. D. LL.D., President of the College of New-Jersey.

—D. APPLETON & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Mastery Series Manual for Learning Spanish*. By THOMAS PRENDERGAST, author of *The Mastery of Languages*, &c.

—CARLTON & LANAHAN, New-York, 1870. *Principles of a System of Philosophy*, in accordance with which it is sought to reconcile the more difficult questions of metaphysics and religion with themselves and with the sciences and common sense. By AUSTIN BEMIS, A. M.

—PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston, 1870. *Lands of the Wave in Ireland*. By Minister DWYER JOYCE, M. D.

—CARLETON, New-York, 1870. *The Golden Cross, and Other Poems*. By IRVING VAN WART, Jr.

—HARRIS & HOLMAN, Portland, Oregon; New-York, the American News Company. *A History of Oregon*, 1792—1849. Drawn from Personal Observation and Authentic Information. By W. H. GRAY, of Astoria.

—HARPER BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *A Day by the Fire, and Other Papers*. By LEIGH HUNT.

—J. B. FORD & Co., New-York, 1870. *Principles of Domestic Science, as Applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home*. By CATHARINE E. BEECHER and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *Wet Photography: a Survey of Collodion and an Exposition of Natural Margins*. By JONATHAN S. MCDONALD.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Iliad of Homer*. Translated into English Blank Verse. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. In two volumes. Vol. I.

—Ibid. *Among My Books*. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, A. M., Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard College.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston thinks it has the relapsing fever.

Bridgeport, Conn., has several cases of *trichina spiralis*.

The Overseer of the Poor in Pittsburg, Penn., is named FORTUNE, and all the poor say he is a good Fortune to them.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, is reported to be preparing an elaborate message upon the finances of that State.

A Cincinnati man compelled his wife to give him her wedding ring, on Monday, that he might pawn it for rum.

A lady physician in Lafayette, Ind., returns her income from her profession last year at $6,000.

The Ohio Legislature last week passed a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. PADFIELD, making Christmas a legal holiday.

The Convention of the Conservative Republicans of Texas, called for the 5th instant to identify to and establish their orthodoxy, was postponed to a later period.

There are two patient white men in Gaston, N. C. Last Monday they got into a fight, at the end of which one threw the other down and sat on him for four hours.

General TATE, late Haytian Minister, says he has not heard of the loss of the ram *Triumph*, and that he has not received the slightest information that she has met with disaster.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* urges that if General LEE goes to Europe in the Spring for the benefit of his health, he be made the agent there of the Virginia Immigration Society.

A California man who says he noticed that a great number of fish died during a recent season of drought, has made a new conundrum, viz.: Do salt water fish need a little fresh water to slake their thirst?

Two of the Bowdoin Professors have begun the publication of a fortnightly journal of science under the auspices of the College, for the benefit of the students and of the departments over which they preside.

LELAND BROTHERS have closed a contract with FAULKNER, KERSHAW & CO. for the longest and handsomest iron verandah ever made in this country, for their new Union Hotel at Saratoga.

An evening paper is seeking to show what the Fathers taught. Well, they taught the young Hickories how to shoot, and their sons went at it vigorously in 1861 and kept it up for four long years.

There is a man in Alabama (he lives in Coosa County) who says he used the word ridiculously in a Douglas speech, delivered in that State in 1860. He therefore claims a patent by reason of priority.

A resident of Topeka, Kan., celebrated his one hundredth birthday, on Saturday, with six other men, aged from 80 to 95, and a brass band, he walked half a mile and visited the Legislature, where he was fittingly received.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College has decided that an "ample reading room" should be provided immediately, to be opened to the students at all seasons and to contain the books most used, so arranged as to be easily accessible.

GEORGE DIXON, of Michigan, who caused the death of his little son by ill-treatment, has been sent to prison for fifteen years. He expressed the opinion that the whole prosecution had been a conspiracy against him. He threw his little boy down and stamped upon his breast.

Admiral JOHN R. TUCKER, of the Peruvian Navy, is having some vessels built in Wilmington, Del., which he expects to be launched in June. In them he intends to return to Peru, his adopted country, which does not sneer at him as a carpet bagger.

A Montreal paper asserts that an old man having died in that city a few years ago, his sons paid the Roman Catholic priest $60 for his interment, and $100 to say masses for his soul. The reverend gentleman crowned the transaction by selling the body, which had been placed in the vault of the church, to a doctor for $40.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 8th inst. says: "The State of Texas has entered suit against GEORGE PEABODY for the recovery of certain United States bonds irregularly transferred to Mr. PEABODY's possession. Judge PASCHAL brings the suit. Dec. 8, 1870, is fixed for return day."

The venerable Hon. WM. WILLIS, of Portland, Me., who has furnished the papers of that city many valuable articles relating to its early history and people, announced in the Portland *Press* of Tuesday that his declining health and strength admonished him that he must write no more. To-day the telegraph brings the announcement of his death.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* says the horse which SHERIDAN rode at Winchester was a coal black one captured, from the rebels in the northern part of Mississippi in 1862, and a fine Southern bred horse of great speed and bottom, and that it was presented to SHERIDAN in the early part of the Summer of the same year by Lieutenant GEORGE HODGES, of Kalamazoo.

The Fenians in Troy are preparing to give a hearty welcome to MICHAEL MOORE, one of their number, who went to Ireland a few years ago to take part in a Fenian uprising, but was captured and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and has arrived at San Francisco, having escaped from Van Diemen's Land. He is expected to arrive in a few weeks.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate of California proposing an amendment to the State Constitution which shall permit young men who distinguish themselves by their industry and morality to vote at the age of 18 years, and to hold certain local offices, if fortunate enough to be elected to them. A Board of Examiners is to decide whether the young men are worthy of this high honor.

Just after a train left Sterling, Ill., on Monday, a crazy man, formerly in the employ of a railroad company, leaped upon an engine standing on a side track, and drew the throttle-valve wide open. The engine dashed on after the train to the end of the switch, but fortunately its velocity was too great to allow it to turn upon the main track, and, turning off, it buried itself in the earth.

TIMOTHY COOK, who killed a stranger while infuriated by liquor, in Michigan, because he would not step off the sidewalk at his command, has been sent to prison for "two years and a half. His counsel vigorously defended him, on the ground that he had only "committed a serious accident;" and, as no words had previously passed between the parties, there was "an evident want of motive."

FREDERICK T. WALLACE, of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to one of the charges of forgery against him, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Judge PAINE, in pronouncing sentence, said that the duty was rendered immeasurably more unpleasant from the fact that he had known him intimately for years, and that they had been on the most friendly kind, while he had always regarded him as a member of the bar had strived for him the highest respect for his talents, and the most unbounded confidence in his honor and integrity.

The result of the Syracuse charter election on Tuesday was very much mixed. The people chose a Republican Mayor, a Republican and a Democratic Overseer of the Poor, a Republican and a Democratic Justice, two Democratic Assessors, three Republicans and five Democratic Aldermen, five Republicans and three Democrats in Ward 8, and two Republicans and one Democratic School Commissioner. MAYOR CLARK was reelected by 325 majority.

Miss BETSEY THOMAS, who died in Portland, Me., a few days since, aged, the Argus says, 91, recently descended from ancestors who were executed as witches at Salem. She was 16 years of age, and had seen Portland twice burned, once by the English through Captain MOWATT, and again in 1866. She is survived by her brother NEHEMIAH, aged 78, and her sister HERRY in her 90th year. All three were born in Portland and they have always lived there.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE WASHINGTON WRINGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial yesterday on "The Yosemite in Congress," after alluding to Mr. JULIAN's report from the House Committee on Public Lands, there occurs these words: "There are also, we believe, numerous other claimants who have not yet sup-duned." Yes, Mr. LAMON and myself were the only actual residents in Yosemite when the act of donation was passed, and I have generally understood that the Preemption laws required actual residence. Had there been other bona fide settlers, their claims would have been included with ours. We went there and settled, in good faith, under the Preemption laws as applicable to settlements upon unsurveyed lands, passed May 30, 1862. We were both of us living there when the act was passed, June 30, 1864, donating the valley to California—not excluding, it seems, our preemption claims. I have always considered the "Preemption laws" as a binding contract between the Government and its citizens. That if a citizen found a spot anywhere on the public lands of the United States as beautiful as the garden of Eden, if it were unreserved, or in any way undisposed of, there would never be an "if" or a "but" of question as to its title, providing he had fully complied with all the requirements of the law. Those Mr. LAMON and myself have faithfully done. Therefore to our minds there never arose a "contingency of Congress doing what it pleased with the public property." If the State of California or the Congress of the United States wishes to possess the whole of Yosemite Valley as a public park, I think that either will come to us and reasonably compensate us for our claims in such way as would be just and right as between man and man. My home there, much as I love it, shall be cheerfully given up for the public good, if such is required. But we do not wish to be driven out from our honestly-acquired homes, as men who have violated some law, and consequently bought to suffer these results as the natural sequitur therefrom. Let it not be understood that I am desirous of discussing my claim in the Yosemite, but that, if the public good requires it, I will cordially sacrifice it. I will, under all my rights and title there, if needed, not a gold gee gaw. I have been a resident of California for over Twenty years, and all that I possess in this world is invested in Yosemite, and that, too, in good faith under the Preemption laws. I have always considered the "Preemption laws" as a binding contract between the Government and its citizens. That if a citizen found a spot anywhere on the public lands of the United States as beautiful as the garden of Eden, if it were unreserved, or in any way undisposed of, there would never be an "if" or a "but" of question as to its title, providing he had fully complied with all the requirements of the law. These

[illegible] Hall will be kept in readiness to supply the demand made upon it. Access to the Hall is gained by a set apart for a playground, exclusively for very young children, being sheltered and separate from the public walks and carriage drives. There is also erected in contiguity to the dairy cottage, a rustic colonnade, behind which, in the open space, a concrete terrace will be covered with shrubbery, and beautifully shaded and decorated with flowers. The milk will be supplied at cost price.

THE PNEUMATIC TRANSIT CO.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Enjoin the Company. The Excavation Under Broadway to be Continued.

Some weeks ago an action was commenced in the name of the Mayor of this City against the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, which was duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of constructing pneumatic tubes under Broadway and other streets of the City, and also under the Northern Rail Road, so as to connect with Jersey City and Brooklyn, the avowed object being to convey letters, packages, &c. In the charter it was provided that an experimental line should be first established from the corner of Broadway and Warren-street to Cedar-street, and thence to connect with the General Post Office in Nassau-street. The application of the Corporation Counsel was made to the Supreme Court, and order to show cause issued, which was argued at length by counsel about two weeks ago, when the proceedings were reported in the Times. The decision was reserved, before whom the case was heard, regarding the distinct question, the motion for an injunction was denied. The following is an abstract of the opinion:

The Court decides that the case of The People, ex. Kerr, in 27th N. Y. Reports, differs in the application. It was impossible to hold that defendants are doing anything which they have not a right to do by virtue of the act of the Legislature; also that it is impossible to hold the act unconstitutional without disturbing doctrine laid down in the case above cited which was decided in the Court of Appeals. While that case stands this action must fail, and hence the motion for an injunction must be denied. Even if he did not regard the case as stare for the defendants, he would hold that an injunction should issue, until the question had been passed upon at the General Term, not because defendants are shown to have incurred large expense, and have proceeded in good faith with the work, relying upon the statute; and the plaintiffs have suffered them to do so, and have allowed defendants to make large outlays without objection. The motion must be denied, costs to abide the event.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One store and tenement, No. 20 Rivington-street, 24x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 25 Rivington-street, 25x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

One tenement, No. 27 Rivington-street, 12x60, five stories; L. BOHEN, owner.

MIXED FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 100 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 18.8x62, basement and two stories, fronts brown-stone and brick; JAMES H. GAYKEN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, southeast corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue, 25 feet, basement and three stories, fronts brown-stone and brick; WM. MCGLEN, owner.

Two stores and tenements, southwest corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, 50x63, basement and four stories, fronts brick and brown; WM. BIRD, owner.

One store, north side of Spring-street, 25 feet west of Wooster-street, 25x70, basement and five stories, front iron; RICHARD WILLIAMSON, owner.

One stable, south side of Fortieth-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, 25x38.9, two stories and attic, front brown stone and brick; LAWRENCE KIP, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One carriage warehouse, Nos. 141 and 143 East Twenty-fifth-street, three stories; JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., owners.

Seven stores and tenements, southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, 80x50, four stories; DANIEL GREEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 222 Seventh-avenue, 22x60, basement and five stories; ADRIANE MARKUSE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 120 Liberty-street, 22.3x52, five stories; H. B. HYDE, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Third-avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 25x60, four stories; S. B. DALE, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-first-street, 25 feet west of First-avenue, 25x50, five stories; MICHAEL GAVIN, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, 25 feet north of Third-street, 24.6x52, five stories; JOHN KOTZ, owner.

Four tenements, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 187 feet east of Second-avenue, 80x52, five stories; JOHN J. BUMSTEAD, owner.

Two tenements, Nos. 371 and 373 Hudson-street, 25.8 and 18.6x52, three stories; H. F. HALDEMAN, owner.

One tenement, north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between Pleasant and Second avenues, 25x100, four stories; J. M. O'QUINNAN, owner.

One shop, No. 86 Ludlow-street, (rear,) 12x20, four stories; M. WEBER & SCHWEIZER, owners.

One shop No. 88 Ludlow-street, (rear,) 25x20, four stories; HENRY SCHWEIZER, owner.

One stable, south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 42 feet west of First-avenue, 12x20, cellar and one story; WILLIAM HIRB, owner.

One stable in Sixty-first-street, 350 feet east of Second-avenue, 25x50, one story; A. B. VEYZER, owner.

One carriage way, No. 238 West Thirty-fifth-street, 25x50, one story; CATHARINE BLOODGOOD, owner.

FRAME DWELLINGS.

Two, first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 125 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 12x42, basement and three stories; PHILIP ZEKTS, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-sixth-street, 120 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 20x32, three stories; E. HAYES, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-first-street, 300 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25x36, two stories; PATRICK O'REILLY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Avenue A, 25x24, two stories; GOTTLIEB BIRD, owner.

SUMMARY.

Total number of buildings	42
Brown-stone fronts	3
Mixed fronts	1
Brick fronts	28
Frame buildings	6
First-class dwellings	3
Second-class dwellings	4
Stores and tenements	14
Tenements	8
Miscellaneous	8

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2[illegible]	Pettit vs. Hymen.	[illegible]	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lynn.
[illegible]	Brackstell vs. Tressell.	[illegible]	Shortland vs. Van Norstrand.
[illegible]	Meacher vs. Treadwell.	[illegible]	Geller vs. Stamm.
[illegible]	Davidson vs. Black.	[illegible]	Pettit vs. Nelson.
[illegible]	Mail vs. Mich. Sc. & N. J. R. Co.	[illegible]	Brooks vs. Velsor.
[illegible]	Frankel vs. Ingram.	[illegible]	Co., Implead.
[illegible]	Hammersley vs. The Mayor, &c.	[illegible]	Allen vs. Cook.
[illegible]	Mooney vs. Tompkins.	[illegible]	Shilling vs. King, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Hamilton vs. Fogg.	[illegible]	Sinking vs. Rogers.
[illegible]	East River National Bank vs. Carr.	[illegible]	Kellogg vs. Hunt.
[illegible]	Bonner vs. Lorrain.	[illegible]	Martin vs. Bauer.
[illegible]	Gallaher vs. Carter.	[illegible]	Wise vs. Ward.
[illegible]	Woodruff vs. Wil. Bank.	[illegible]	Smith vs. Field.
[illegible]	Kiernan vs. Dillon.	[illegible]	Beer vs. Bauer.
[illegible]	Bennett vs. Gilmer.	[illegible]	Babcock vs. Ward.
[illegible]	Grunebaumer, vs. Bach, &c.	[illegible]	Neotrand.
[illegible]	Don vs. Willcox.	[illegible]	Brown vs. Jones.
[illegible]	Monahan vs. Russell.	[illegible]	Nickson vs. Pack.
[illegible]	Gavin vs. Hollacher.	[illegible]	Oakes vs. Beale.
[illegible]	Leach vs. Kelly.	[illegible]	Craig vs. Missouri.
[illegible]	Commander vs. Ormond.	[illegible]	Bye vs. Michael.
[illegible]	Northland.	[illegible]	Cleveland, vs. Valentine.
[illegible]	Rogers vs. Seaboard.	[illegible]	Kelly vs. Dippell.
[illegible]	Wilson vs. Adams.	[illegible]	Brewster vs. Sharp.
[illegible]	Ward vs. Dixon.	[illegible]	vs. Freeman.
[illegible]	Gilmer, Impl'd.	[illegible]	Ryan vs. Ryan.
[illegible]	Newton vs. Hughes.	[illegible]	Wright vs. Garard.
[illegible]	Wright vs. Gilmer, Impl'd.	[illegible]	Stewart vs. City Nat'l Bank.
[illegible]	Wells, Rice, Impl'd. vs. Fuller, &c.	[illegible]	Dearing vs. Newark Fire Ins. Company.
[illegible]	Wells, Impl'd. vs. Mary Trustee.	[illegible]	Gilliam vs. Ryan.
[illegible]	Smith, Impl'd. vs. Gilmer, Impl'd.	[illegible]	Gilmer vs. Clement.
[illegible]	Newton vs. Gilmer, Impl'd.	[illegible]	Clarke vs. Mathews.
[illegible]	Gouchenhouse vs. Bank.	[illegible]	Hight vs. Kane.
[illegible]	Andros vs. Kelly.	[illegible]	Frazier vs. Tilton.
[illegible]	Sawyer vs. Wilson.	[illegible]	Bassett vs. Wright.
[illegible]	Arnold vs. Schreiber.	[illegible]	Wright vs. McFee.
[illegible]	Hall vs. Jones.	[illegible]	Cook.
[illegible]	Nat. Central Bank of Cherry Valley vs. Bailey.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Pettit vs. Hymen.	[illegible]	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lynn.
[illegible]	Brackstell vs. Tressell.	[illegible]	Shortland vs. Van Norstrand.
[illegible]	Meacher vs. Treadwell.	[illegible]	Geller vs. Stamm.
[illegible]	Davidson vs. Black.	[illegible]	Pettit vs. Nelson.
[illegible]	Mail vs. Mich. Sc. & N. J. R. Co.	[illegible]	Brooks vs. Velsor.
[illegible]	Frankel vs. Ingram.	[illegible]	Co., Implead.
[illegible]	Hammersley vs. The Mayor, &c.	[illegible]	Allen vs. Cook.
[illegible]	Mooney vs. Tompkins.	[illegible]	Shilling vs. King, Jr.

Part III.—Held by Hoffman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Taylor vs. Wood.	[illegible]	Bryan vs. Furman.
[illegible]	Mitchell vs. Apollo.	[illegible]	Bryan vs. Rome.
[illegible]	Bowman vs. Long.	[illegible]	Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.
[illegible]	York and Jamaica.	[illegible]	Shoebonem vs. Cuttle.
[illegible]	Green vs. Glenville.	[illegible]	Bleck vs. Keller.
[illegible]	Folsom vs. Greenfield.	[illegible]	Bond vs. Odell.
[illegible]	Gilman vs. Dunham.	[illegible]	Hightower, vs. Sewing Mach. Co.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Loverridge.	[illegible]	Cleary vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Dunham vs. Duncan.	[illegible]	Bergen vs. Bergen.
[illegible]	Hollister vs. Hall.	[illegible]	Hill vs. Dry.
[illegible]	Stokes vs. Hall.	[illegible]	Hill vs. Ely.
[illegible]	Allen vs. Gould.	[illegible]	Kelly vs. Hedgeth.
[illegible]	Ferguson vs. Pomeroy.	[illegible]	Kelly vs. Weeks.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Lawrence.	[illegible]	Dillon vs. Treadwell.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Hedge vs. Kimmerly.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Hedge vs. Kimmerly.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Gilson vs. Keller.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Gilson vs. Keller.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Ring, Jr.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Brewster, vs. Hebrew Benev. Society.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Jewish Orphan Asylum Society.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Schlesinger, Jr., vs. Schlesinger.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Westchester vs. Westchester.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Waddell vs. Karst.
[illegible]	Bowne vs. Wyckoff.	[illegible]	Gilmore vs. Wilson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Briol, and Messrs. Lefranc and Reyna.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pierce and Mme. Pestel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louise Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BARBE BLEUE (first act) and LE SOURD.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GUY MANNERING, RAISING THE WIND, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE. By Professor Rohde.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our special correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Government has proofs of a plot to destroy the lives of the Emperor and Prince Imperial, by means of bombs thrown into the apartments of the Emperor in the Tuileries. He has also official information that France objects to the proposed dogma of infallibility, as under it French Bishops would no longer be answerable to the civil laws. The general Press dispatches announce further convictions of Parisian editors, among them that of GUSTAVE FLOURENS. The health of the Empress is better. A Bostonian has sent fifty francs to Paris to aid in erecting a monument to VICTOR NOIR. The power to transport to penal settlements members of secret political parties is relinquished by the Government in a decree annulling that of 1851.....An advertised Fenian demonstration in Cork was suppressed by the authorities.....The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. MONSELL, announced in the House of Commons that the Hudson Bay Territory had been transferred to Canada, but no money had been paid; also that the Red River difficulty would soon be settled. An educational bill for England and Wales was introduced in the House of Commons, based on aid from the State, with compulsory rates to supply deficiencies.....The Swedish Diet has passed a law admitting "Dissenters" and Jews to political rights.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The steamship *Japan* arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday night, bringing news from Yokohama to Jan. 24, and from Hong Kong to Jan. 12. The Japanese War Department buildings at Yokohama, and many commercial and other buildings, had been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred native Christians had been compelled by the Mikado to leave the mainland at Nagasaki. The rice crop of one Province had failed totally, and the Government had prohibited its export from the port of Higota except by license. The sailing of the United States steamer *Oneida* for Hong Kong was regarded as exposing American interests at a dangerous moment, the Daimios being actively securing arms and munitions of war. Several marine disasters are reported on the coasts of Japan and China.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point bill was adopted. It recommends that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause providing for two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors. A number of bills were introduced, amongst them one declaratory of the Tariff act of 1861 in regard to Russian hemp, and providing for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of refunding to Russia the duties levied on that article for the difference in excess of the rate on Manila hemp. A bill was also introduced amendatory of the Naturalization laws, the provisions of which were explained by Mr. DRAKE. Several resolutions reported from Committees were passed. A bill was reported providing for a railway tunnel between this City and Brooklyn. The Mississippi bill was taken up as unfinished business, and at last disposed of. The amendment providing for the unconditional admission of the State was rejected, and the bill as it came from the House was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the bill providing for the punishment of polygamy in Utah was taken up and debated until the close of the morning hour. Several petitions were presented, and two bills for the relief of commerce reported from Committee and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March. Mr. VAN WYCK was sworn in and took his seat. For the remainder of the session the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. At an early hour the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday an adverse report was made on the bill relating to the Brooklyn schools, and it was laid on the table. A Conference Committee was demanded on the bill relating to preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The bill changing the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New-York was passed. The Senate agreed to adjourn from to-day to the 22d inst. The bill to pay in coin the principal and interest of the State debt contracted before Feb. 25, 1862, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Assembly adopted a resolution to adjourn from to-day to the 1st of March. A large number of bills were introduced, including one to abolish the office of Surrogate of New-York and devolving the duties on the Court of Common Pleas. The Canal General Appropriation bill was advanced to a third reading in Committee of the Whole; also the bill authorizing the erection of a market in the Thirteenth Ward of New-York. The House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. At the evening session the general orders were taken up. The bill repealing the act creating a Court of Special Sessions of New-York was ordered to a third reading, which will take place at noon to-day.

GENERAL.

A man, supposed to be JONATHAN SHAW, of Springfield, Mass., shot himself on the Buffalo express train, near Baltimore, on Wednesday night, and will probably die. He had $630 50 in his possession and some valuables.

The boiler of the Union Railway Car Works in St. Louis exploded yesterday, killing four persons and severely injuring several others by the escaping steam and hot water and falling bricks and timbers from the shattered building.

The *Monarch* passed through the Capes into Chesapeake Bay yesterday morning early, *en route* for Annapolis.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives refused to reconsider the vote by which the adverse report on the Air Line Railroad was agreed to.

A verdict was given yesterday in the Superior Court in Boston, against the State Constable for seizing copies of a weekly illustrated paper.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia met yesterday. Lieutenant-Governor DOYLE, in his speech, expressed gratitude for the abundant harvest and prosperous fishing season.

The large woolen mills of JOHN P. BRUNER, on Hamilton-street, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at about $400,000, with insurance amounting to $234,000.

The second annual reunion of the alumni of Hamilton College residing in New-York, was held at the Astor House last evening. Quite a large number of graduates and invited guests were present, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

A meeting of the Universalists' Centenary was held last evening at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Messrs. BOWLES and WEAVER, Hon. DEMAS STRONG and others.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday directed the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary measures for widening and extending Worth-street to Jay-street.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, included eight sentences—six for burglary, one for receiving stolen goods, and one for assault with a knife. Two prisoners were sentenced for ten years each.

Late Wednesday night a switchtender named JOHN MALLOY, was run over and instantly killed by a train of cars which he was in the act of coupling, at Prospect-street, Jersey City. The deceased leaves a wife and family.

In the action brought by the Mayor, &c., of the City *vs.* The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision denying the motion for an injunction.

The *ex parte* injunction granted against the Kansas Pacific Railway in the suit of SANDERS W. JOHNSON, was dissolved at Chambers yesterday by Judge BARNARD upon the application of the Company.

Glad Tidings!

Of course the wiseacres who proposed to excommunicate the TIMES for daring to urge a large and an immediate reduction of taxes, will expend all that remains of their wrath upon General GRANT and the Committee of Ways and Means. The offence of the President is rank and must be punished: he has listened to the voice of the people, and has come to the conclusion that they want, and must have, substantial relief. And the members of the Ways and Means Committee are not less guilty. They have heard the country's cry,—"Down with the Taxes,"—they have agreed to recommend some measure of reduction. Great will be the fury of the monopolists and their prophets, and terrible the fate of President and committee-men. Who knows what will happen now the powers that be at Washington begin to evince their appreciation of the feeling prevalent throughout the States?

We have no doubt that General GRANT will survive the scolding that is in store for him, and will even come through the ordeal stronger than ever. He commenced his Executive career with the declaration that though having on all subjects a policy to recommend, he should have "none to enforce against the will of the people." On this subject of taxation he has kept his word. In December he recommended the retention of the present rate of taxation through another year as a means of facilitating the funding of the debt. That was General GRANT'S policy. Since then the will of the people has been made manifest. It is that taxes shall be reduced now. Precisely how reduction shall be effected,—what taxes shall be revised or repealed and what maintained,—is a matter in regard to which opinions differ. But on the essential point,—that the fiscal burdens shall be lightened to the greatest possible extent, and without delay,—the people are all but unanimous. On no other subject is there half the unanimity that prevails on this. "Down with the Taxes" is everywhere the cry,—a cry not prompted by ordinary impatience of taxation, but originating in the conviction that trade and industry have endured the exhaustive drain of war taxes to the full extent of their ability, and that a diminution of the load is absolutely necessary. This is the deliberately-expressed judgment of the people, echoed with few exceptions by the Press, and the force of which is now recognized at the White House and in the Capitol.

The demand for reduction must have impressed the President with greater force because of the evident friendliness with which it has been uttered. His policy and the will of the people differed,—but only as to order and time. "First funding, then reduction," was his maxim. "Reduction first, that the country may be relieved and its credit strengthened by prosperity, then funding,"—is the policy of the people. In their ultimate purposes the two methods are identical. The popular preference has not been expressed in vain. With a promptitude and frankness which are as honorable to his manhood as to his sagacity, General GRANT has studied the will of the people, ascertained its drift, and comprehended its significance. Another President might have clung to his own policy despite all declarations against it. He might have mistaken defiance for duty, and confounded obstinacy with principle. General GRANT has more correctly learned the responsibilities of his position. Having ascertained the will of the people, he proposes to carry it into effect. He has discovered that they require a reduction of taxes, at once, and he has exerted his influence to bring the Ways and Means Committee to the same conclusion. For this candid acknowledgment of a great fact, we thank him,—and the people will thank him heartily.

Will Congress with equal grace pause in its personalities, arrest the empty talk which renders it ridiculous, and enter upon the work which should have been begun last December? Will the Ways and Means Committee discard its Tariff of Abominations, whose promulgation has provoked just indignation, and acquiesce in the President's suggestions? These are questions yet to be answered. General GRANT, it is known, recommends an immediate reduction of taxes to the extent of at least fifty millions,—thirty millions to be taken off internal taxes, and not less than twenty millions off customs duties. This is the minimum of relief that should be afforded. The Committee, it is understood, has already adopted the proposition relating to internal revenue, and we trust that it will not hesitate to renew the consideration of the tariff, as well with the view of abating its enormities as of diminishing the revenue derived from it.

The satisfactory performance of the task which thus devolves upon Congress calls for the exercise of some of the qualities which have just added to the greatness of the President. Fifty millions less of taxation will be a boon of no common magnitude. To enable the country to realize all its benefits, however, the work of revision, whether of internal or customs taxes, must be prosecuted without fear, favor or affection. The largest possible relief to the people is the object to be aimed at; and any attempt to diminish this relief in the interest of specially-favored classes or monopolies, will be unjust and impolitic. It cannot be forgotten that any notable reduction of taxation is a concession to the people, exacted by the pertinacity and force of their demands, with the help of the President; and Congress will blunder egregiously if in the process of reduction it shall heed other interests than those of the people.

Mr. Cullom's Utah Bill.

Had all other hope of crushing polygamy failed, the scheme of the House Committee on Territories, the scheme of the sword, would even then be open to the gravest objections. The enormous expenses of a new war, especially when levied on a people 100,000 strong, having a good militia organization, well posted for defence, and inspired by religious fanaticism, should alone lead us to look before we leap into so serious an undertaking.

But, as a fact, we are not yet driven to this necessity. It was only the other day, comparatively, that Utah, once as remote and secluded from our people as the Sandwich Islands, was opened to "Gentile" civilization. If that civilization has anything of the all-conquering power we claim for it, surely it may be trusted to contend with the monstrosities of Utah. The Pacific Railroad should prove, and we believe will prove, a mighty lever for the overthrow of Mormondom.

Besides, it must be remembered that polygamy, though practiced by many Mormons, is neither practiced nor preached by all. Some of them declare it to be "a cross"—as, poor fellows, with as many wives as KIMBALL or YOUNG, we should fancy they might find it. Polygamy was not originally a Mormon doctrine; on the contrary, the "Book of Mormon" expressly pronounces a curse on its advocates, while the "Doctrines and Covenants" especially forbid its practice. Whether Mormonism is a religious faith or a personal fanaticism, we leave others to discuss; but Mormon polygamy, at least, depends solely on the life of one man. It was BRIGHAM YOUNG who, in defiance of the prohibitions just set forth, established polygamy under pretence of a special revelation for that purpose. What the great State Founder's object was, in procuring this "revelation," is another matter; but in spite of the supernatural authority inciting "Brother BRIGHAM," as the Saints style him, this "ordinance" of his has never been without opponents, open or tacit.

In the testimony taken before the House Committee it was declared that "only about one-third of the adult Mormon population are polygamists," and certainly the polygamists do not appear to be in a majority. We hear that the last census showed a preponderance of males in Utah—a fact too little used in this discussion. Considering, then, the vast influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S precept and precept upon his deluded followers, and that, nevertheless, not half of the latter practically honor his doctrine of polygamy, is it too much to say that polygamy means BRIGHAM YOUNG?—that its days are the days of the Prophet?—and that when its Founder dies, polygamy will most certainly die with him, and the ancient rule of the "Book of Mormon" will become the law of the Mormon Church, as well as the law of the land?

Meanwhile let us see what elements are working to overthrow polygamy before the death of YOUNG. We never have commended the Ashley scheme of chopping up Utah into fragments, to be divided piecemeal among her neighbors. There are various reasons, not necessary now to consider, as the project is at least postponed, for not resorting to an appliance quite as rude and reckless as war, and even more unjust. But letting the Territory remain as it is, the very richness of its resources must soon attract a Gentile population so great as to render the Mormon Church an insignificant fraction. Then the majority can take care of themselves, and the minority will yield perforce; but long before that day we are persuaded that a little Gentile leaven will leaven the whole lump. A witness before the House Committee, whose testimony is used to show why we should pass its bill, complains that BRIGHAM uses extraordinary precautions against Gentile influence, and but for these, "a large number of Mormon women would marry Gentiles." Now this same witness elsewhere estimates the number of Gentiles at "not more than four or five thousand," while the Mormons are "from ninety to one hundred thousand." What can be clearer than that this testimony, by fair inference, contradicts the purpose for which it is cited? If, with Utah so remote and difficult of access that the Gentiles are in numbers to Mormons but as one to twenty, the former have exercised so powerful a pressure against polygamy, how will it be when, with the tide of railroad emigration at its flood, these numbers shall have become even? Surely, the time for war has not yet come. We have yet to give peaceful, civilizing influences a fair chance.

Two Claimants for One Seat.

When a member of Congress finds that his seat is contested he knows very well that the decision of an impartial tribunal is not within his reach. His case is referred to a Committee, the members of which are nominated by the governing party of the hour. If the Democrats have a majority in the House, they will take care that a clear majority on their own side is placed upon all the Committees, and the Republicans are obliged to adopt the same principle when their turn comes. The consequence is that these election cases are very rarely tried on their merits. The decision can be told before any evidence is taken. Men who are something more than mere hack politicians have long been dissatisfied with this arrangement, and earnestly desire to see it superseded by some device for finding out the true wishes of the constituency in cases where a seat is in dispute. The other day General PAINE introduced a bill for referring all such appeals to a special jury drawn from the House, on the plan which until recently obtained in the British House of Commons. This proposition was defeated, and at present the House does not seem inclined to listen to any further suggestions.

It may be taken for granted, however, that the reform must come some day. This is a question which ought not to be discussed from a party standpoint. The rights of the people are involved in it, and it would be an unworthy argument to use that the Republicans may possibly steal away a stray vote or two from the Democrats by preserving the existing machinery. If there has been fraud in an election return, on one side or the other, let us find it out. We ought to wish to see the man in Congress whom a constituency has really chosen to represent them—not some other man who sneaks in by an underhanded trick. Our Washington correspondent lately informed us that the expediency of referring all trials of the kind to the United States Court had been discussed, but that doubts are entertained whether the clause in the Constitution making each House of Congress the supreme judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, would not conflict with the plan. Apart from this, the idea is a good one, and was found to work exceedingly well in England after the last election. The Judges went to the locality where the contested election had taken place, and heard the evidence, as it were, on the spot. The trouble and expense of bringing witnesses from a long distance were saved, and the proceedings were all closed in a tenth part of the time they would have occupied under the old system.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association in this City, last Autumn, Mr. H. L. DAWES read a paper full of thought and information on this subject. He admitted, without reserve, that each case is now a "mere partisan struggle. The Committee dare not resist the exactions of party, and their action is, in consequence, only worthy of contempt." The result is, that, while the number of contested elections constantly increases, the party which is in the minority stands aloof from them altogether. It knows that an appeal would be useless. Mr. DAWES was of opinion that a constitutional amendment would be required to remedy the evil thoroughly, but that some modification of it could be obtained by appointing the Committees with fairness and impartiality. The latter suggestion has a reasonable enough look, but in reality we fear it is impracticable. Scarcely any party will voluntarily resign an advantage which it finds ready made to its hands. The present method of deciding contested elections has been followed for some years, and, although it has not improved by the lapse of time, still the present Congress cannot be held responsible for it. It may be said, why should we play into the hands of Democrats? All such questions leave out of sight the great fact that the public voice ought alone to decide elections. A member ought not to be foisted upon any constituency by a piece of party jugglery.

The contest which was decided on Wednesday last in the House shows that the trial turns upon all sorts of incidents not properly connected with the election. The Chairman of the Committee, General PAINE, was of opinion that the Republican contestant was not entitled to the seat in dispute. The House seemed disposed to decide in accordance with this opinion. But General SCHENCK sounded the alarm, and, as we are told, "woke up the Democrats so effectually, and drew the party lines in the House so closely," that the Democrat was unseated. We must say that we are unable to see any cause for triumph in the manner this one vote was gained for our party. The issue was decided, it appears, not on the ordinary principles of justice, but in sheer defiance of evidence—for we must presume that the Chairman of Elections Committee was guided by evidence in the recommendation he made. The House, on the other hand, went outside the evidence, and rejected the holder of the seat because he was not on the right side in politics. Is this fair play? Even Mr. SCHENCK will not pretend that it is. He would probably justify it on the ground of party necessities. But it ought to be remembered that a sword of this kind has two edges, and some day we may find our own hands cut by it. Would it not be well to establish some system whereby strict justice would be rendered to Republicans and Democrats alike?

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

To find General SLOCUM and Mr. STARKWEATHER on the same side of the Navy Yard question is about equivalent to discovering that the people of Brooklyn are as willing to have the yard removed from their city as the people of New-London are to receive it in theirs. General SLOCUM represents the former city, and is the author of the bill, while Mr. STARKWEATHER represents the Connecticut interest and supports it.

Were there no other question at stake, the New-London people would seem to deserve the yard as a matter of justice. In the recent struggle between them and the Philadelphians, though the latter were successful, the argument for the Delaware was by no means stronger than that for the Thames. The Pennsylvania interest was then much too powerful to be successfully resisted, but League Island had a hard struggle to secure its prize of the great fresh water naval depot, and it was then felt that New-London must not be the loser when another contest should come up.

In addition to its moral claim, if we may so speak, the fact that eighty-three acres of land on the Thames River were long since given by the State of Connecticut, and accepted by the Government, with a view to establish there a naval station, pleads for New-London. In fact, the Government has now a naval officer at this point, and a nominal station, though no yard can be established, of course, without a fresh appropriation.

But the question before the House Naval Committee is twofold—first, shall the yard be removed from Brooklyn? secondly, to what point shall it be removed? Touching the first point, there seems to be little room for doubt in the evidence thus far adduced. In the first place, Brooklyn and Williamsburg seem to desire the removal on grounds of local and Police government. The yard not only occupies space which could be used to better advantage, but has long ceased to be of much civic benefit. In old times a coastwise city was considered very fortunate in being selected as the proper site of a yard, by reason of the local trade, employment of labor, facility for contracts, naval improvement, and other familiar advantages which the yard generally brought in its train. Now, however, to great commercial cities this is a trifle, and the room is usually too valuable to be spared. The movement to break up the Charlestown yard was a local and voluntary one, as is now the Brooklyn movement. It has been declared that the present Government property at the Brooklyn yard could be sold for forty millions, and should not be sold for less; and many prominent business men, of whom not a few own factories or other property near the yard, have signed the memorial for its removal.

When, on the other hand, we come to the national view of the matter, we find Admiral GODON showing many reasons for discontinuing the yard. There is not enough water front—a source of constant delay and annoyance, and even of expense in hiring private docks to eke out accommodations. There is no neighboring roadstead where vessels can anchor while going in or out of commission. There is not enough area of land; the channel is narrow; the city sewerage, emptying into the docks, costs the country from $50,000 to $100,000 every year for removing deposits, while the gases from sewers in a few months destroy the copper on the vessels; there is no room for a new dry dock, which is needed; the vessels are crowded and in danger of fire, and the neighboring oil works increase this danger; and, finally, the neighborhood of so many great cities is harmful to the workmen.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, on the evidence so far taken, that the yard should be removed from Brooklyn. And, for our part, it seems to us that New-London offers on every ground the best site for the transfer. The comparative ease of removal, its situation as regards Portsmouth on the one hand, and Philadelphia on the other, and the fact that a sufficient site is already owned by the Government, should be decisive. The land is well situated on the bank of the Thames, and is already favorable without demanding such expenses as League Island has required. It has a water front of 5,280 feet, running back from the river 600 feet, and a depth of water in the channel of over 30 feet. Besides, as Mr. ROBESON has said in his report, "it is situated in the midst of an industrious community, whose labor is skillful and cheap, and on a fine harbor easily accessible in all weathers and from almost every point." With such advantages it seems to us that New-London will be able to make good its claims for the possession of the yard, if it be transferred from Brooklyn.

In What Has Mr. Eaton Offended?

In the universal indignation which has thrilled through all the respectable classes at the attempted assassination of Mr. EATON, there has not been perhaps sufficient consideration of the crimes which this audacious lawyer has committed. Ten years ago Mr. EATON led what seemed then "the forlorn hope" in the assault upon the former "Board of Health." Year after year he and a small band of sanguine and public-spirited citizens had the audacity to represent to the Legislature and to the City what an offence to civilization and an injury to the public the so-called Board of Health was; and though this Board was so notorious that on one occasion when pestilence threatened the City, a Democratic Mayor, having to choose between the disease and a session of the Board of Health, decided that of the two the former was the least evil, yet Mr. EATON and his associates year after year were defeated, and would have been to the end but for the arrival of the cholera. Under the dread of this, a new Board was formed, and Mr. EATON became its counsel.

As may be supposed, this offence of breaking up the old "Health Ring," and destroying all their lucrative plunder, was never forgiven. This was his first great offence against the "powers that be." Then followed vigorous measures, as counsel of the Board of Health and the Excise Board, against the nuisances of the City and its rumholes—malicious efforts by him to break in on the freedom of an American citizen in boiling bones amid a crowded locality, or driving wild bullocks through thronged avenues, or slaughtering cattle under respectable houses.

Still more malignant offences, however, were committed by Mr. EATON in tyrannising over unfortunate rumsellers, who had had an exclusive privilege for forty years of ruining families, and had never been forced to pay a penny into the Treasury. Yet other sins were heaped up by this bold offender, in exposing the doings of the highest power in this City—the Tammany Ring. To find themselves everywhere assailed by this malignant enemy—their corruptions set forth in Courts and the public Press—was an audacity they had never expected from "a subject race," such as is well known are New-York lawyers.

But the climax to all Mr. EATON'S dark deeds has been his exposure of the corruptions and offences of a powerful railroad corporation and its officials. There has been, it is true, plenty of hard talk against this body in the Press; but this is easily borne. All society reëchoes with complaints and accusations against these men; but they are indifferent to such petty gossip. They live in a kind of feudal castle, with a bodyguard of roughs and vagabonds about them, ready to protect them from arrest, or to wreak their vengeance. But Mr. EATON went much beyond all this. He attacked them in their tenderest point—their pockets and before the Courts. Even their special friend, Judge BARNARD, has gone out of his path, and has misstated facts, to rebuke this persistent offender.

These are Mr. EATON'S great offences, and he has suffered a natural retribution.

The first measure of strength between the license men and the Prohibitionists has been had in the Massachusetts Legislature, and the former triumphed by two votes. However, the final decision remains doubtful, as the close vote of 108 to 106 may be reversed by the action of the 25 absent members. The new License act seems stringent enough to satisfy any but the most insatiate of Prohibitionists. Tippling shops and open bars are utterly prohibited, and the license restrictions for the open sale of liquors are very strict. We do not propose to offer advice on the liquor laws of other States, while we have so much trouble with our own; but we would suggest that, as the Massachusetts people have tried for so many years laws which they cannot execute, they should now try, for variety, one which they can. When they have once enforced *any* liquor law the process of making it more stringent will be much easier.

REYNOLDS, *alias* BREEN, the murderer of poor TOWNSEND, was to have been tried yesterday. His counsel, however, was ill, and an adjournment was applied for and granted till next Monday. We have nothing to say to this—only let us hope that it is not the beginning of those tactics which have hitherto saved JACKSON and REAL. We trust that Judge INGRAHAM will not consent, under any circumstances, to let this case be adjourned over the present session of his Court. There is less room than ordinary for the exercise of an advocate's skill. As REYNOLDS was seen to commit the murder, it is impossible to deny his guilt, and there is only one plea left open to him—that of insanity. That point could be tried and decided even without the aid of counsel. On Monday, therefore, the trial ought to take place, and we have confidence enough in Judge INGRAHAM to believe that he will do his duty faithfully, regardless of all other considerations.

The struggle between Crown and Church is a very old one. In France, England and Germany it was a chronic one for five hundred years at least, and it affords another example of the circular movement of history that it is likely to be raised under its old aspect by the contemplated dogma of infallibility. The very point on which the telegram announces that the French Government grounds its objections to the Ultramontane programme—its tendency, namely, to remove the Bishops beyond the reach of the civil Courts—was the proud distinction which Rome obstinately clung to for many ages. In the period of European darkness and ignorance, when the Church formed the asylum of all that was left of justice, of culture and intelligence, there was much to justify her position as a veritable *imperium in imperio*; and to attempt to restore it now would be an anachronism which LOUIS NAPOLEON, evidently, is not prepared to sanction.

As "extremes meet," perhaps it is only curious, and not unaccountable, to find the Chicago *Times*, the organ of ultra Democracy at the West, demanding an "educational qualification for the ballot box" in Illinois. Now this may be good Democratic doctrine for that State, but it can hardly be so reckoned for Southern Indiana or for Tennessee, where intelligence is regarded with suspicion by Democratic magnates, and free schools are tabooed. The object of the Chicago *Times*, however, is to exert a pressure on the negro, who is likely to be invested with the right of suffrage by the Illinois Constitutional Convention. What the *Times* proposes is to surrender the word "white," and to "keep the whole, if not the larger, part of our Ethiopian population from the ballot box by an educational qualification." Our impression is that the said "Ethiopian population" would not be kept away very long; but that there would be a ransacking and thumbing of alphabets and primers only equaled by that of the freedmen down South. No obstacle, except an insuperable one, can safely be relied on to keep them from the ballot box.

The *World*, as we pointed out yesterday, accuses the "Ring" of having "put up Judges in our very Court Houses to sell injustice for a price." Which of the Judges are referred to by the *World*? Surely it ought to give us their names. Its remarks at present convey an unmerited reproach to men who have tried to do their duty faithfully. We do not suppose, for instance, that the *World* meant to include ex-Judge CLERKE in its censure, or Judge SUTHERLAND, or Justice DALY of the Common Pleas, or any of his associates. Nor could it have meant to affix a terrible stigma upon Judges BEDFORD or INGRAHAM, concerning whom the public have high hopes; or upon Recorder HACKETT, whose character is beyond suspicion. When we thus come to sift names, we find that there are only a few men left in the City who are notoriously open to the *World's* imputation—of whom nothing that can be said is half bad enough. Will the *World* speak out while it is in the mind? It is not likely, any more than we are, to be deterred from saying the truth by the knowledge that infamous Judges do not scruple to hire bullies of one disreputable kind and another to do their dirty work for them, in the vain hope of concealing their crimes against society. Is the *World* prepared to carry the warfare into the camp of these Judges and their hungry and unscrupulous bravos?

THACKERAY somewhere says that he "pities schoolmasters in the next world," humorously implying that the floggings they have inflicted through many years will then be paid back to them with interest. But in these modern days the old natural antagonism between master and pupil has died away in great part, and often the former assumes the pleasanter relation of "guide, philosopher and friend." Such seems to have been the case with the late Mr. THOMAS SHERWIN, of Boston, to whose memory his grateful surviving pupils propose to found some enduring monument—a bust and mural tablet in his old school hall, a scholarship in the Institute of Technology, or some similar expressive memorial. Contributions from all parts of the Union, it is said, are coming for this purpose for the famous and veteran High School master taught two generations of pupils, now scattered the world over. Silver pitchers and gift books fall to the lot of most teachers while living; but to few is offered the nobler and more disinterested posthumous memorial.

The Confederate Constitution, which proposed so many wondrous schemes in Statecraft that were nipped in the bud, prohibited "Congress," except in certain specified cases, from granting money for internal improvements. We do not exactly wish that such a restriction were contained in our Constitution; but we do wish that Congressmen would exercise the power they have in this respect with more discretion. The appropriations demanded this year for internal improvement are larger than any dreamed of for many years; and as soon as one section increases its claims, all the others raise theirs in proportion. The present is no time for lavishing money in this way. Of what avail is it to spend thousands less in one direction, and millions more in another?

The project of connecting Brooklyn with New-York by means of a bridge is as yet among the unaccomplished feats of the nineteenth century. If we do not make haste, the people of Staten Island will take the lead. They are determined to have their bridge, and if they get it for the price they are talking of—a million of dollars—they will be able to boast of the cheapest work of the kind ever constructed. Staten Island would soon be crowded with inhabitants, and the price of property would jump up to New-York rates. No wonder, then, that the present owners of attractive "lots" are eager to see the bridge begun. It is to be rather a complicated structure, but then most of the route has not more than five feet of water at mean low tides. It will be about five miles in length. It seems rather like a dream, but the Staten Islanders declare they are in earnest, and as soon as the bridge is made we shall believe them, and greatly commend their perseverance and enterprise.

All the revolutionary "isms" seem to be rampant in Paris just now. To the socialism of FOURIER the Reds appear to have added the Mazzinian maxims on tyrannicide. The Orsini bombs are matters of history, but have evidently not been forgotten, and the success of the plot of whose discovery we have been notified would have had a still more direful influence upon France and Europe than that of the Italian twelve years ago. For, whatever be the faults of the Emperor and his *régime*, the fact remains that he is the single link which binds together a number of naturally hostile parties. Legitimists and Orleanists may unite with Bonapartists in sustaining the existing dynasty; but this once removed, there remains no common rallying point, and neither of them, singly, are strong enough to uphold a Government of their choice. All who do not wish to see France sink to the level of Spain, if not lower, must desire to see the Emperor's life preserved for at least some years longer. A period of free discussion and a truly representative Legislature is necessary to fuse the existing political sections into a more congruous mass, and to decide the question whether France is to become a Republic or continue as a limited Monarchy. A crisis now simply means chaos and misrule, in the midst of which some ambitious man would seize the dictatorship, and inflict upon his country another generation of personal government more grinding and absolute than the last.

A writer in *Packard's Monthly* discusses at some length the question, "Was MORGAN Murdered?"—the MORGAN referred to being, of course, the ill-starred man whose sudden disappearance, after his Masonic revelations, created such a stir many years ago. The author inclines to the suggestion that MORGAN was hidden away somewhere in the "Canadian backwoods," and not killed. Is he, then, not aware that there is at least one gentleman in this City who knows every incident connected with the abduction and subsequent fate of MORGAN? There is no mystery about the affair now. It is not improbable that the entire story will be laid before the public at some future day, and so set at rest the speculations which the writer in *Packard*, and many others, have wasted their ingenuity upon.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Report of the Special Congressional Committee on Navigation Interests—Causes of Its Decline—Important Remedies Suggested.

The report of the Special Committee on Navigation Interests, submitted in the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, is a voluminous document. The Committee, in prosecuting its inquiries, have held sessions in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portland, receiving the statements of merchants, shipbuilders, shipowners and insurance agents, gentlemen having practical knowledge and experience relating to the matter under investigation. The Shipowners' Associations of New-York, Philadelphia and Maine, and the Board of Trade of Boston, were represented at the sessions of the Committee, and presented the views of those various Associations. Like information and evidence have been received in the sessions of the Committee held at the Capital during the present session of Congress. Circular letters have been addressed to gentlemen engaged in the various branches of business connected with the shipping interests, requesting a statement of their views on the subject under inquiry, and also to American Consuls at the principal ports of foreign countries, asking them to furnish information in regard to the condition of the mercantile marine of those countries. The Committee argue to show that the rebellion was the special cause of the decline of our commerce. The various propositions for its revival put forward by those heard at their meetings are discussed at length. The Committee is of the opinion that the readmission of the vessels that sought protection under a foreign flag during the rebellion is against sound public policy; that to allow citizens to avail themselves of all the advantages conferred by our Government during peace and to escape all the risks of supporting it during war, by placing their property at such times under the protection of a foreign Government, would be a dangerous precedent to establish. Neither can they recommend the policy of admitting foreign built ships to American registry on payment of a duty, for whatever duty might be so imposed would operate only to the advantage of the foreign shipowner, with whom the American purchaser and owner of such foreign built ships would have to complete. If we were to admit foreign built ships to American registry at all, it would be with the view of enabling our shipowners to supply themselves with vessels at a rate as low as that paid by foreign competitors. An American shipowner must in such case be able to purchase as cheap as the foreigner, or he must obtain better ships; otherwise he is deprived of that quality of ability to compete, which is an essential condition of the success desired by those who wish to engage in the carrying trade of the world. The Committee at length, after most careful deliberation, impressed with the great importance of restoring our commercial marine, not only as a means of increasing the national wealth in time of peace, but also as one of the most efficient agencies for national defence in time of war, recommend the following measures as calculated to promote the desired object:

First—The remission of the duties imposed upon the raw material entering into the construction of vessels and steamers, limiting the amount to the maximum of duties per ton collected on the material required for certain classes of vessels, and where American iron is used in the construction of iron vessels, an amount per ton equivalent to the duties on a like amount of imported raw materials, limiting the amount to be paid.

Second—That all stores to be used by vessels sailing to foreign ports may be taken in bond, free of duty.

Third—Further to encourage investment in shipping, and to extend the aid to ships already built, and which have been sailed during and since the rebellion at great disadvantage, allowing to all sail vessels and to all steamers running to the British North American Provinces, $1 50 per ton; on steamers to European ports, $4 per ton; and on all other steamers running to foreign ports, $8 per ton.

In view of the fact that the tax upon tonnage cannot be removed without relieving the vessels of all foreign nations of the same, while no such exemption is extended to American vessels in foreign ports, and in view of the further fact that the shipping interest of the country is to receive some relief by the passage of the proposed measures, the Committee recommend only the removal of all tonnage, harbor, pilotage, and other like taxes imposed upon shipping by State and municipal authority, (which taxes have been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional,) and the readjustment of the present tax upon tonnage, so that it will fall more equitably upon the different classes of vessels affected thereby. The amount which will be received from this source is estimated by the Committee to be more than $3,000,000 per annum, and will to that extent contribute to the relief which is proposed to be granted in aid of the shipping interest of the United States.

On the question of subsidies the Committee say it would be a matter of economy if our Government should build vessels adapted to the uses of commerce in time of peace, and readily convertible into fighting ships in time of war, giving the free use of such ships in time of peace to merchants who would take care of and use them until required for the national defence. Under such circumstances the Government would be relieved of the cost of taking care of the ships when not required for the public service, and the national wealth would be increased by their use for mercantile purposes. As the Government can have the control of such vessels when needed, by paying only a small percentage of their cost, is it not clearly a matter of economy and sound public policy to legislate with a view to such results?

The Committee thus conclude:

By the adoption of a wise and liberal commercial policy, we can control the trade of Eastern Asia and the commerce of the Pacific, and pour their wealth directly into the Valley of the Mississippi, which is to be the centre of population in the future of our country. Chicago, St. Louis and other cities of the West are, as we have said, to become ports of entry and distributors of the products of Asia as well as of Europe. Thus the great West has the same interest in reviving and maintaining the ocean commerce of our country under the American flag that the Atlantic States have in opening up internal lines of commerce, whether by the building of great lines of railway or by the improvement of lake or river navigation.

Another Memorial to Congress—Views of Independent Citizens.

The following memorial, drawn up by General WENTWORTH and other citizens, was promulgated yesterday for signature previous to its presentation to Congress by Hon. JOHN LYNCH:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, engaged in shipbuilding, navigation, commerce on the high seas, the outfit and repair of vessels, and other branches of public industry connected therewith, respectfully appeal to the national authorities for such legislation as may afford fitting relief from the depression which has fallen on their several occupations. The common remark that American commerce has been driven from the ocean, is no longer a figure of speech, but an acknowledged truth. The very parties whose unlawful conduct has inflicted this deplorable injury on our country and its people, do not deny the fact nor withhold the expression of their satisfaction at the result. It is not in character with the energy, resolution and enterprise of American citizens quietly to submit to such a condition of things, but rather to resolve that they will struggle to regain their lost supremacy on the ocean. While the undersigned freely concede some of the advantages claimed from the introduction of iron into the construction of ocean steamers, yet they do not in any sense withdraw their confidence, inspired and fostered by long experience and great success, in the wooden materials so extensively used for a long series of years in the building of seagoing vessels, nor have they forgotten the traditional renown which for successive generations in peace and in war had made our national marine not only the pride and hope of our people, but an object of respect and envy to other maritime nations. It can scarcely be necessary to remind the authorities of the Government of the practical effect of the present depressed condition of our commerce. In our shipyards the sound of the adze or the stroke of the hammer is rarely heard; our furnaces no longer glow with the continuous heat which produces the engine and the boiler; the mechanic, the cartman and the laborer sit patiently but sadly waiting for the employment which is to bring food to their families. Few if any seamen are in training to become as in other times, defenders of their country's honor in the hour of peril; engineers find little employment to fit them for service when the crisis may come, and a blight has fallen on all the innumerable industries which live and thrive under the benign influence of an active commerce. Our former immense and prosperous traffic with other nations is now mainly transferred to vessels built on the Clyde or the Mersey, and launched from the birthplace of the *Alabama* and her kindred corsairs, each successive incoming vessel being careful to bring all her needful supplies from English mines and British warehouses. Lumber from the forests of our eastern borders or from the southern coasts can no longer find remunerative markets. The sound of the woodman's ax is hushed, for American lumber has given place to English iron. These are some of the evils which have fallen severely on occupational industries and threaten in some cases their ultimate destruction. The undersigned feel that they have done their duty in presenting the simple facts to the attention of Congress, and do not doubt that some proper and effective relief will be granted in the premises. They ask that this relief may provide first that all materials used in the construction and repair of vessels shall be admitted free of duty. Secondly, that all needful supplies for use at sea shall come out of bond free of duty; that bounty shall be given on American iron used in construction and repair of all vessels equal to the amount of duty imposed on imported iron of similar character; and thirdly, that the principle of granting subsidies to steaming vessels shall be open to free competition solely among American citizens, and be restricted in all cases to vessels rightfully carrying the American flag. And your memorialists, &c.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee of Conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted, that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. ABBOTT—Appropriating $— for the improvement of the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

By Mr. BOREMAN—Providing for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the Harper's Ferry property.

By Mr. ANTHONY—Incorporating the Peruvian Bolivian Navigation Company; and regulating the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill declaratory of the Tariff act of Aug. 5, 1861.

It declares that said act shall not be construed to interfere with the subsisting treaty stipulations with Russia, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refund, in coin, the amount of duties levied on Russian hemp since the passage of the act, in excess of the rate on Manila hemp, and appropriates two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose.

AMENDING THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill amending the Naturalization laws. He referred to the pending propositions upon the subject, and said his own opinion was that a change was demanded, not in the established principles of law respecting naturalization, but in the administration of the law, so that while safeguards were provided against a recurrence of the terrible frauds heretofore perpetrated, access to naturalization by well-disposed persons might not be impeded. Such was the purpose of his bill.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a joint resolution, which was passed, to pass to the credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventeenth section of the act of February 24, 1864.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 1,000 copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Governor McDOUGALL from the Winnipeg territory. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the payment of the full salary of General HOVEY as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore BISSELL, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

A TUNNEL BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the construction as post roads of tunnel tubes for railway purposes from New-York City to Brooklyn and the New-Jersey shore, with an amendatory proviso that said tunnels shall not obstruct nor impair the navigation of the river.

RESTORATION OF DISMISSED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Naval Committee, gave notice that the following resolution had been adopted for the government of the action of the Committee:

That in the judgment of this Committee, Congress ought not to entertain application of officers for restoration to the naval service who have been dismissed therefrom by the sentence of a Court Martial, unless such restoration be recommended by the Executive Department.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN asked that an order be made with a view to disposing of the Mississippi bill at 3 o'clock. He said that unless the bill was speedily disposed of he would move to lay it on the table, in order to take up other important business demanding prompt consideration.

Mr. CAMERON and others objected to the proposed order, and the matter was informally laid over.

The unfinished business, (the Mississippi bill,) was taken up and Mr. FOWLER resumed the floor. He defended the equality of those States and repudiated the assumption by Congress of any right to invade a State and usurp its reserved rights never granted to the Federal Government, or to declare what social relation shall exist in a State. He believed the exercise of unwarranted legislative power would result in the destruction of public liberty.

Mr. SAWYER argued that Mississippi was entitled to representation as one of the States which had complied with the conditions heretofore imposed by Congress, and urged that these newcomers, (the late rebellious States,) should be treated with cordiality and confidence until they proved undeserving of such treatment.

Mr. DRAKE stated his opinion that the spirit of rebellion in the States referred to had not been cured, and that the future security of the country required Congress to proceed cautiously in the work of reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER argued to show that the day was passed when State rights could be exalted above human rights, but that the present discussion had proceeded upon this idea.

Mr. THAYER said that the proposed conditions being identical with those which had been imposed upon the reconstructed States, it would have been more consistent for certain Senators who now denounced them as degrading and insulting, to have declined their seats rather than subject their States to degradation and insult. Such would have been his own case under like circumstances. He argued that the people last Fall declared that securities for the future should be insisted upon, and that Congress was bound to heed public voice; that having violated the fundamental law, the rebellious States had necessarily subjected themselves to conditions for their good behavior.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in closing the discussion, defended those of his colleagues who denied the omnipotence of Congress from insinuations and charges, that as a consequence of their position they were opposed to the cause of human rights. He appealed to the Senate to say whether, as honorable men, they were not bound by the language of a former act in the reconstruction policy to receive Mississippi without further conditions. He proceeded to review the general question, claiming that under no circumstances whatever could Congress make a Constitution for a State. It might guarantee the Constitution, but the people must make it.

Mr. CAMERON suggested that the people might not make it, and that therefore Congress would have to do it for them. Referring to the term "guarantee" in the Constitution, in illustration of the power of Congress to create a State Constitution, he said if he would guarantee the bond of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) he would become personally responsible for its payment.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that, in such a case, a new bond was not created, and the illustration of the Senator, therefore, failed; for while Congress might guarantee, it could not constitutionally create State Constitutions. He proceeded to show that the Supreme Court, in passing upon the power of Congress to impose fundamental conditions upon a State, had decided that by the admission the conditions were annihilated. He denied the doctrine that the constitutional meaning of a Republican form of Government changed with the amendments to the Constitution, remarking that the power to enforce this guarantee in harmony with the abolition of slavery and other essential changes in the Constitution, was not contained in the amendments of the instrument, but in the clause giving to Congress the power to execute and make effective all provisions of the Constitution.

The Senate then proceeded to vote upon the pending amendments and the bill.

Mr. WILLEY's amendment to repeal the conditions in the Virginia bill was defeated by yeas 23, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson, Yates—36.

Mr. HOWE stated upon all the proposed amendments he had paired off with his absent colleague, Mr. CARPENTER.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment of the Senate Committee to strike out of the bill all conditions, and simply declare the State entitled to representation, which was voted down—yeas 27, nays 32.

The following were the only changes in the vote: Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Morrill of Maine, Scott and Tipton voted yea, and Mr. Nye voted nay. Mr. Patterson did not vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a party vote of yeas 50, nays 11.

The Senate then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. CULLOM, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, explained and advocated the bill. He said that the condition of things in Utah determined, beyond question, that it was the duty of Congress to do something in relation to matters there, and without delay. The Church, through BRIGHAM YOUNG, controlled the Territorial Legislature, and the Legislature appointed the Probate Judges; and therefore it became necessary to substitute a United States Judiciary for the Territorial one. There was not a member of the Legislature who was not a prominent member of the Mormon Church. No other could be elected. The leading Mormons who were maintaining polygamy in the face of Federal authority, should be rendered ineligible to vote or hold office. They were criminals rushing at large, and were no more qualified to hold office than those who were lately in rebellion. Gentiles who went into that Territory to settle were so persecuted that they could not remain there, and they were appealing to the Government for protection in their rights of personal property. This bill proposed to place the condition of things there on such a footing as to offer inducements to immigration. He had read a letter this morning from a gentleman of character and in an official position in Utah, stating that unless this bill or some such bill be passed, every man there who is not a Mormon will have to leave the Territory, and that very soon, or place himself where he will inevitably be murdered by the Mormons, who were now trying to organize a force against the passage of the bill. He had not the slightest idea that more than a few companies of soldiers would be necessary to enforce the laws in Utah. All that was necessary was to give to the Courts the power to enforce convictions for violation of the law, and to show that the Government of the United States meant business and did not mean to temporize longer with that iniquity. It would be found that the people would submit to the authority of the Government and would get rid of that other relic of barbarism which had been a stigma to the nation. He did not think that the military strength of the Mormons could be exaggerated to over eight thousand men. He did not believe there would be any attempt to resist the authority of the United States by force of arms; but if there should be, would the American people, fresh from a triumph over a great rebellion, shrink from an attempt to enforce the laws over such a small body of people? He denounced Polygamy as an institution founded in the lustful and unbridled passions of men, as devised by Satan himself, and having gone hand in hand with murder, idolatry and all abominations.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till the next morning hour.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. CALKIN—Of 300 cigarmakers of New-York City for an increase of the tariff on cigars.

By Mr. STRONG—From the book publishers of Hartford, Conn., for a specific duty on imported books; and also from Hartford merchants, regarding the duty on sugar.

By Mr. BARNUM—For an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor of Bridgeport, Conn.

By Mr. STEVENS—Against the extension of the patent of GEORGE H. CORLISS for improvements in steam engines.

THE RELIEF OF COMMERCE.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Select Committee on American Navigation Interests, reported two bills for the relief of commerce, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March next. These are the same bills, the substance of which was published some days ago.

MR. VAN WYCK SWORN IN.

Mr. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, in whose favor the contested election case from the Eleventh New-York District was decided yesterday, appeared and took the oath of office.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:30 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CRESSWELL in the Chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The discussion on the Court of Claims items occupied an hour and a half. All the proposed amendments were rejected.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to reduce the item for the Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary, &c., to the President $6,000, and to make it read "for compensation to two Executive Clerks at $2,500 each, and for the Steward and Messengers of the President $1,000."

The discussion on the amendment occupied over an hour, and finally Mr. DAWES gave notice that he would have to ask the House to stop all debate on the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KELSEY moved an amendment of one of the items for the State Department, and characterized the Second Assistant Secretary of State as having been at heart, though not in action, a malignant rebel during the war. He said that that official's wife and family were most outspoken Secessionists, and that his house had been made a rendezvous for rebels.

Mr. JENCKES denied the assertion in the most positive manner. He had known the gentleman referred to all through the war, and knew that there was no more loyal man in the City of Washington. Some slanderer had evidently been poisoning the ear of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. KELSEY said he had his information on the subject from common rumor. Under the statement made by the gentleman from Rhode Island he would not move to strike out an appropriation for that official.

Mr. COX paid a compliment to the efficiency and economy of the State Department.

In connection with the appropriations for the construction branch of the Treasury, the extravagance of the Supervising Architect, Mr. A. B. MULLETT was denounced by Mr. FARNSWORTH. The question of the New-York and Boston Post Offices came incidentally into the discussion, and the architect was defended by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

Without disposing of the question, and after progressing through only two pages of the bill, the Committee rose.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. BECK, from the Conference Committee on the West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $3,000 for the expenses of witnesses testifying before the Military Committee in reference to the sale of cadetships.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected.

The House then at 5 o'clock adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Sweetser.

The sudden death of Mr. SWEETSER, which occurred at his residence in Twentieth-street yesterday, removes from the Press of New-York one of the most efficient, the most versatile, and the best known of its younger members. Mr. SWEETSER was born in Brooklyn almost thirty-three years ago. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1858. During his college life he had developed a marked fondness and aptitude for mathematical studies and methods, and acquired a ready and perspicuous style of writing. His taste led him into journalism, and after a short apprenticeship upon the TIMES, he joined the *World*, almost immediately upon the foundation of the latter journal. His literary attainments and capacities made him an able and useful journalist. But the habits of system and arrangement which so few purely literary men possess, but which his mathematical talent and training had given him, made him an exceptional and remarkable one. He served in various positions, and filled them all with credit and efficiency. He was at different periods reporter, mail editor, City editor, night editor, editorial writer, editor of the Weekly, collector of election statistics, and, indeed, he performed almost every duty on the paper, doing everything well, and bringing to his work a rare conscientiousness in the discharge of its details. What other men are wont to consider as the drudgery of a newspaper office—the work of collection and arrangement, the task of making up a paper, or tabulating masses of figures, and of reducing the chaos of election returns, and lists and reports to order—was his by preference as well as by preeminent fitness. He delighted in it, and he did it well. Accordingly, he was oftenest employed in work in which perfection is almost unattainable, or attainable only by constant attention to minute details. Mr. SWEETSER's habits of order and management were conspicuous in the dinner given by the Press to Mr. DICKENS. Its admirable arrangement was due almost wholly to Mr. SWEETSER, who performed the chief part of the duties of the Executive Committee.

In 1868 the state of his health compelled him to relinquish the harassing and responsible position he then held upon the *World*, and, in conjunction with Mr. C. H. SWEETSER, he undertook the conduct of the *Round Table*. After some months the publication of this paper was suspended on account of the financial exigencies apprehended in that crisis of the war, but was resumed in 1865. In the following Spring, however, he disposed of his interest to rejoin the *World*, and served upon it thenceforth without interruption until he was attacked by the short and severe illness which resulted in his death. Though Mr. SWEETSER had attained a position not often filled by a man of his years, there were certainly much higher prizes in store for him if it had been permitted him to go on and win them. In social life Mr. SWEETSER was a most genial and companionable gentleman. For many years before his death he had been a member of Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Presbyterian Church and a devout and consistent attendant upon its public worship.

A Lively Trade Among Tea Brokers.

Yesterday the tea brokers and jobbers were greatly exercised over the extraordinary demand that was observed in the market for Japan teas of the new crop. A vessel arrived a few days ago with the first installment, which was promptly disposed of at good prices. Yesterday it was reported that the *Mary Lee*, from Yokohama Sept. 16, was below with a cargo of teas consigned to NAPIER & WELFORD. Immediately the sample packages, which had been received by steamer from California, were thrown upon the market and her cargo was promptly sold "to arrive." One WALKER disposed of 15,000 half chests, about 45 pounds each, during the afternoon; and one of the consignees, who had ten half chests of sample or "muster" teas, delivered nearly the whole quantity by small parcels as samples to the various brokers on the street.

About noon it was reported that the vessel had not arrived below, and, indeed, had not been spoken. This statement caused some trepidation among the dealers who had bought her cargo, for the reason that should another ship arrive before the *Mary Lee* the market may be fully supplied with Japan teas, thus reducing the price below that for which this particular cargo has been sold. It is possible that within a very few days three or four ships may arrive, each laden with the new crop of Japan teas.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Reunion at the Astor House Last Evening—Addresses by President Brown, Professors North and Peters, Chancellor Pruyn, and Others.

The second annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Alumni of Hamilton College took place at the Astor House last evening, and although the attendance was not large, numbering about seventy-five graduates, the affair was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Judge J. S. BOSWORTH, of this City, presided at the dinner, and among those present, (most of them graduates of Hamilton,) were Dr. S. G. Brown, LL. D., President of the College; Professors A. J. Upson, C. H. F. Peters and E. North, of the Faculty; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, LL.D., Chancellor, and Professor Samuel B. Woolworth, Secretary of the University of New-York; Judge C. P. Kirkland, of this City, the oldest graduate but one of the College; Rev. Thomas H. Hastings, D. D., Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Rev. Dr. Kendall, Professor Charles Avery, LL.D., Professor Theodore W. Dwight, of the Columbia College Law School; Professor Doohesty, of the College of New-York; Colonel Emmons Clark, Colonel Thomas F. Knox, Colonel Frank Head, Hon. Amos K. Hadley, Captain John H. Howell, S. N. D. North, of the Utica *Herald*; J. C. Hall, Esq., of this City, and others.

Judge BOSWORTH, upon taking the chair, spoke briefly. In alluding to a remark of Mr. EVARTS, made at the Yale dinner, that while in the early Congress of 1812, the graduates of Yale came within four of a majority, last Winter, in Washington, he could gather around his table from both Houses but twelve. Judge BOSWORTH said that he was happy to state that there were in Congress now as many representatives of Hamilton as there were in 1812. (When the fact is taken into consideration that it was in this year the College was established, the cause for the laughter and applause which followed this remark will be apparent.)

The first regular toast of the evening was "The Faculty," to which President BROWN responded. He alluded in brief terms to the present condition of the College, the improvements made and to be made, and in earnest terms asked of the Alumni their cooperation and assistance in so advancing the material interests of the institution as to enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

The second toast, "Hamilton College," in the absence of ex-President S. W. FISHER, D. D., of Utica, was replied to by Professor THEODORE D. DWIGHT, who feelingly referred to his previous connection with the College, and the interest which he should ever feel in its welfare and prosperity.

To the third toast, "The Memory of SAMUEL KIRKLAND," Professor EDWARD NORTH made a most interesting speech, giving some interesting reminiscences of the old missionary, the pioneer in Western New-York, and who is regarded justly as the father of Hamilton. It is to be regretted that want of space forbids the insertion of Professor NORTH's remarks in full.

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN responded for the "University of the State of New-York," and in a few well-chosen words reviewed the connection borne by the University to the College in chartering it as the second college in the State, and also to the interest which had always been felt in its prosperity and perpetuity.

In reply to the sentiment, "The Litchfield Astronomical Expedition of Hamilton College," Professor PETERS, who led the scientific party which was so successful in the observations taken of the great solar eclipse last Summer, at Des Moines, Iowa, gave a review of the expedition and all the circumstances of interest which attended its observations. Since the last annual reunion Professor PETERS, who is well known in the scientific world for his astronomical attainments, has been the discoverer of nine new asteroids.

To the toast "The Alumni," Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., responded in a most happy vein, and to the last regular sentiment of the evening, "Memories of College Life," Professor CHARLES AVERY and Captain JOHN H. HOWELL both replied, the latter for "The Silent Names on Hamilton's Roster of Honor." After the regular toasts, volunteer sentiments were given, speeches made, songs sung, and the festivities continued to a late hour. The affair was a most pleasant one for all concerned, and will long be remembered by those participating in it.

ARION.

Sixteenth Masked Ball of the Society at the [illegible] the Delights.

The annual ball of the Arion Society was given at the Academy of Music last evening, with its wonted success as a pageant and a social reunion. The house was filled, and the spirit with which the pleasures of the affair were entered into was maintained until the closing hour. The infallibility whereof a boast was made upon the cards of admission extended its habitual influence over the promise of an agreeable entertainment. As heretofore, these cards foreshadowed the numerous carnivalistic features of the festival. Under the assurance that the object of the Papal desire had been attained by the Arions, was depicted a miniature Ecumenical Council of members and men of prominence, some in priestly and others in ordinary attire. The grand procession, which defiled at 10 o'clock, had equal reference in its main points to the gathering at Rome. After the Floor Committee, in the habits of Chevaliers of Louis XII, had been stationed on either side of the stage, the first of two groupes was shown. It illustrated the assembling of the Prelates, PIUS IX., with Cardinals, Archbishops, Prelates and Priests being at hand in robes of the most correct and picturesque kind. More or less relevant proceedings followed this marshalling of the dignitaries of the Church, and after a second groupe, in which Prince Carnival was the central figure, had been exhibited, the Pope was snubbed by Columbia, for the greater honor of HUMBOLDT, and a general breaking up prefaced the opening dance. No notable incident occurred afterwards. The Academy became more and more crowded as the night advanced, and bright dresses grew more and numerous. A huge representative of the fly which all minstreldom is busily engaged in shooing, after having buzzed at the head of the procession, was conspicuous on the floor; while a score of rich Chinese costumes bore down with half a hundred weight of embroidery their perspiring wearers. No novel dress, however, called for special description. The music was excellent, for Mr. CARL BERGMANN was the director and Messrs. RIETZEL and DIETZ were the lieutenants of that accomplished gentleman. No breach of the peace, in the mildest sense of the word, was attempted, as the guests were cheerful without being in the least riotous, and the Committees of as merry, and withal as fine, as could be desired. The members of the Society who constituted the Reception Committee were particularly active, it should be said, and Messrs. R. Katzenmeyer, J. Neustadter, H. Richard, A. Rueckel, P. Schulze and C. Trinecs—its component parts—were kept employed until an early hour of the morning. "Home, Sweet Home," was given toward 4 o'clock.

Masquerades of Other Singing Societies.

Three more German singing societies of this City held masked balls last night. The "Schwaebischer Saengerbund," Dr. IVO VALLIER, President, and Mr. PHILIPP LORSCH, Musical Director, held theirs at the Walhalla, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street. The hall was nicely decorated, and thronged with dancing maskers in interesting and amusing costumes. The ball was a very social one, and the pleasure was enhanced by several masked jokes.

The "Junger Maenner chor," Mr. A. HENKEL, President, and Mr. SEBASTIAN RIESS, Musical Director, held their ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. It was also well attended and a creditable affair.

The "Helvetia Maennerchor," Mr. GEORGE BOSHARD President, and Mr. ERNEST H. PI[illegible]KERT Musical Director, held their masked ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 152 to 160 Third-avenue. The Society being chiefly composed of Swiss, the hall was decorated with the coats of arms of several Swiss cantons, bearing funny mottoes. The ball was very well attended, and the toilettes and costumes were rich and of great variety. But what is in a mask? A good deal to remove spider webs from heart and brains.

Reunion of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club.

The thirty-first annual reunion of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club took place at Apollo Hall last evening, under very agreeable auspices. The festivities were attended by a large and select company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the invited guests present were General Shaler, Collector Wm. White, Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve, Senator Norton, Justice Cox, Alderman Hughes, Messrs. Ira O. Miller, Rufus F. Andrews, and others. Letters of regret were received by the Club from the President and Vice-Presidents, HORACE GREELEY, Senators CONKLING and FENTON, Governor HOFFMAN and others.

The following are the officers of the Club: President, LUTHER MORRY; Vice-Presidents, Wm. C. Hanna and John J. Shaw; Treasurer, David Walker; Secretary, C. E. Gildersleeve.

The Latest Developments in the Erie War.

The Erie Company are already taking defensive measures in anticipation of the threatened attack from the English stockholders. They declare the stamping and taxing of the stock by the so-called Protective Committee to be illegal, and announced that they will not allow shares so stamped to be transferred. In order to protect the interests of the American holders the Erie directors have determined that whatever expense the corporation may be put to in the way of resisting the attack with which it is menaced, shall be assessed upon the stock held by the parties encouraging the hostile proceedings, and that the general stock held on this side shall be free from such assessment.

Labor Riot in Jersey City.

Montgomery-street was last evening the scene of a serious riot. We reported a few days ago the fact that the bricklayers and plasterers in Hudson County had struck because they could not get the price they wanted for their labor. They had been receiving $5 a day. Their employers wished them to lower their demand to $4. They proposed a compromise of $4 50, to which their bosses refused to accede. The result was that they ceased working. At a meeting held by them subsequently they drew up an address to men of their craft in this vicinity, praying them to desist from taking the places which they had vacated. In the face of this a number accepted from HALL & BROGAN contracts to do the work upon schoolhouse No. 1 in Jersey City, which the strikers had deserted. Among those were two laborers from this city. They were allowed to work unmolested during the day. At evening apprehensions of interference were entertained, and Chief of Police FOWLER sent four men to escort the workmen to the ferry and protect them from bodily harm. They walked unmolested down Newark-avenue. At the corner of Warren-street the policemen, under the impression that the crowded condition of the street to the ferry would hinder any violent demonstrations, left the men and returned to the Station House. As soon as the guard had departed a crowd of the strikers and a number of their sympathizers gave chase to the new men. They soon overtook them, and having knocked one down, brutally beat and kicked him. The other defended himself with his trowel, injuring one of his assailants badly, it is said. The appearance of policemen put an end to the disturbance. Owing to the confusion which prevailed, no arrests were made. The ringleaders will probably be taken into custody to-day under warrant.

Irish Republican Central Club.

Last night a number of representative Irish Republicans of this City and Brooklyn met at the Clinton-place House, No. 795 Broadway, Colonel T. HANLEY in the chair, to organize an Irish Republican Central Club. Major JAMES HAGGERTY was unanimously elected permanent President. Committees on Organization and By-laws were ordered to report at the next meeting of the Club, which will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 24th inst.

THE GREAT PORTLAND FIRE OCCURRED IN JULY, 1866.—One of our City Insurance companies—the Metropolitan—paid the sufferers $240,000 in cash. That sum, in one-dollar greenbacks, would have supplied every New-York family—by census of 1865—with $1; would have left in every New-York dwelling then existing $6; would reach four and one-third times around Central Park; would reach from the Battery to Fourteenth-street fourteen times; would reach to the top of 436 Trinity Churches, or 338 Great Pyramids, piled vertically base on summit; would reach twenty-eight and one-half miles into the air, forming a line at the end of which a white disc nine feet in diameter would appear simply as a glittering speck. And yet there is a Paterson silk manufacturer who don't believe in insurance.—*Argus.*

A Physician Writes:

"I embrace the first opportunity to investigate HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT more thoroughly, having long felt the need of such an article in my practice as a substitute for ale and liquors, which are so much adulterated, &c."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

A Land Reform Bill for Ireland in the British House of Commons; Speech of Mr. Gladstone in Presenting the Bill; Review of the Irish Land Question; Shipwreck and Loss of Life on the English Coast; Burning of a New-York Sound Vessel; Another Animated Debate in the French Chambers; Illness of the Empress Eugenie; The Prisoners During the Paris Riots; Rebel Success in Venezuela; Capture of Several Towns by the Rebels; Defeat of the Government Troops; Guerrillas at Work; Art in Italy; English Opinions on American Finance; Extraordinary Scene at the Vatican.

Political.

The Spirit of the State Democracy in Tennessee—The Constitutional Convention; Summaries of the Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Sectarian School Fund; The Excise Bill; The Senatorial Election in Georgia; Affairs in Texas; Significant Advice to Honest Democrats.

General Topics.

The Island of Santa Cruz—Its Climate, Inhabitants, &c.; Opening of the Dominion Parliament; Strike at the Troy Iron Works; Reduction of Canal Tolls; Rights of Holders of Commutation Tickets; The Case of Dr. Schoeppe; Movements Towards Another Political Party in Massachusetts.

Local Intelligence.

St. Valentine's Day; Terrible Boiler Explosion; The Murder of Ex-Supervisor Voorhees; A New Religion; A Strange Bequest; Miss Susan Anthony's Birthday and How She Kept It; "The Twelve Temptations" in Court; The Spanish Squadron in New-York; Wife Murder; A Farmer Chopped to Pieces with an Ax; The Attempted Assassination of Mr. D. B. Eaton; The Pneumatic Railroad; Hudson River Navigation; The Darien Expedition.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Mr. Warren on Silkworms and Silk Culture; Fat Cattle and How to Make Fat; Horse Breeding; A Hint to Farmers' Wives and Daughters; Brooklyn Poultry Show.

Editorial Comments.

The War on Our Common Schools; St. Thomas and San Domingo; An Historical Parallel—The Danger Before England; The Duty on Steel—Reduction, Not Increase, Required; Tennessee Democracy and Their Road to Ruin; The Case of Georgia; Mr. Creamer and the Rural Democracy; The Death Knell of the "Ring;" The Census; Who is the Hirer of Assassins?

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

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An extra copy to getter up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts made to order, of New-York Mills, at $24 per dozen. "Hand made." LEONARD S. BALLOU, Inventor. Only depot No. 296 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARK—OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Weston, Mr. THOS. CUMMING CLARK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss LIZZIE OGDEN, daughter of the late Major Ogden, U. S. A.

ELLIS—KENNEDY.—On Monday, Feb. 14, at St. Timothy's Church, West 54th-st., by Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., Mr. ROBERT ELLIS, of Wakefield, England, to Miss JEMIMA J., the only daughter of the late Edward Kennedy, Esq., of this City.

MILLER—STRONG.—At Wood Wild, Metuchen, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. S. F. Simpson, HENRY MILLER, of New-York, to CARRIE L. STRONG, daughter of Thos. W. Strong.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 17, MARY, wife of Thomas J. Campbell.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 241 West 27th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. MARY ANN CORNELL, wife of Barak Cornell, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 312 Lexington-av.

CURRIE.—At Trynlaw Strathaven, Scotland, on Thursday, Feb. 3, JAMES CURRIE, of Pennsgrove, Hudson County, N. J.

DUYCKINCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Rev. HENRY DUYCKINCK, son of Evert A. and Margaret W. Duyckinck, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

A special meeting of the Class of 1864 of Columbia College will be held on Friday, Feb. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 23. By order of J. B. LAWRENCE, President Class 1864.

DOWS.—At Charlton, Saratoga County, on Monday, Feb. 14, JANE ELIZA, wife of Ammi Dows, aged 53 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of David Dows, No. 33 West 38th-st.

ELLIS.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 17, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. CORNELIA ELLIS, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Geo. G. Hallock, Jr., No. 286 East Broadway, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FARMER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, Colonel GEORGE E. FARMER, late of the 6th N. Y. V. Cavalry, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, George T. Jackson, No. 123 East 20th-st., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

POST PHIL. KEARNEY No. 8, G. A. R.—The members of this Post will meet this (Friday) evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, to arrange for the funeral of Comrade GEORGE E. FARMER.

HENRY MAYELL, Acting Commander.

GEO. J. SEMER, Adjutant.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Smith, Ark., on Thursday, Jan. 20, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, formerly of Hartford, Conn.

PERKINS.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, wife of Thos. H. Perkins, and daughter of the late S. Graham Lusk.

RANSOM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, SARAH D. RANSOM, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Montgomery H. Gillett, No. 32 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, ELIAS KIRBY STEVENS, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SWEETSER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, HENRY E. SWEETSER, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TUFTS.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, ANNA, wife of Wallace Tufts.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fordham, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WINANS.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Mrs. ELIZA R., wife of William W. Winans, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the Great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as coupon bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be REGISTERED in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the PRINCIPAL being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes of Bonds will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from Jan. 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

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Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK ON DYSPEPSIA. SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA.—A sense of fullness, tightness and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, heartburn, eructation, belching of wind, water brash and vomiting, and a great dislike to what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease; and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucous or slime. The rough, fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice; and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves this mucus or slime and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach. The liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and, before the patient is aware of it, he or she has bronchial or pulmonary consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. The liver has all the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from this condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the liver similar to calomel, and directly unlock the gall-bladder, start the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhage ceases. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs; and it is the only way, for astringents are temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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XIII. DRIFT WOOD. By PHILIP QUILIBET.
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XV. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

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MARCH MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS: In Behalf of the Birds, by T. M. BREWER; Joseph and his Friend, (Third Part,) by BAYARD TAYLOR; From Pennsylvania Hills to Minnesota Prairies, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; The Military Ball at Goslacaske; The Minor Theatres of London; Balder's Wife, by ALICE CARY; A Romance of Real Life, by W. D. HOWELLS; Adventures and Adventurers in New-York, by JUNIUS H. BROWNE; Time Works Wonders, by Dr. B. G. WILDER; The Blue River Bank Robbery, by G. B. WOODS; A Night in a Typhoon; Evensong, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; California Earthquakes, by N. S. SHALER; In Marriage Holy! by HENRY JAMES; Hopes of a Spanish Republic, by RICHARD WEST; Captain Sam's Choice; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: We Girls; a Home Story, (Third Part,) by MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY; The Duck and the Kangaroo, a Poem by EDWARD LEAR; Captain Lancaster's Famous Voyage, by JAMES PARTON; Uncle Blue Jacket's Dark Road, by M. W. McENTEE; Mr. Clergy goes to Congress, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; How Fritz made a Skeleton, by W. W. CRANE; Dream of the Little Girl who would not pick up a Pin, by Mrs. A. M. DIAZ; A Picture, a Poem by ANNIE M. BREWER; Shepherds, by T. W. HIGGINSON; The Evening Lamp, and Our Letter Box.

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THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Its Proceedings—The Pope and the Italian Bishops—The Infallibility Question—Aspect of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

Several sessions of the Council have been held the present week; the last, that of yesterday, of which I have yet heard no report. It is believed that the third so-called public session will be held on the 2d day of next month, in the calendar of the Church the day of the purification of the Virgin. The discussion of matters pertaining to faith appear to be finished. These have engaged the Council during six sessions and thirty-five speakers have taken part. Nine, or one-fourth of this number, were French Bishops and Cardinals. A great part of the proceedings of the Council still are connected with its own organization, on the appointment of committees to have charge of the examination of one or another matter preliminary to its introduction into the discussions of the general body. At the meeting on the 19th were published the names of the deputation having charge of the subject of Oriental rites and the apostolic missions. Of the four-and-twenty names, I notice two of American prelates, Bishop GOESBRIAND, of Burlington, and Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto. At the head of this deputation is PETER BOSTANI, Archbishop of Tyre and Sidon. In the past two years seven committees have been engaged in the preparation of the schemata, or canons relating to questions of faith and discipline, religious orders, Oriental rites, and so on, to be submitted to the Council for examination. This document, as prepared, fills eighteen volumes, or [illegible], each of which is divided into a number of clauses or chapters. In one month from the opening the Council had not got further than to the examination of the first of the whole number of propositions contained in the Digest; a most important proposition, indeed, and to the following effect: "Human reason, unless aided by Divine revelation, cannot attain to any knowledge of saving truth. All the faithful are bound to receive that interpretation of truth which accords with the constant traditions of the Church, and has been sanctioned by the Holy See. Therefore, all theories founded upon human science, which do not accord with what the Holy See has sanctioned, must be rejected and condemned." The greater part of those who spoke in the discussions on this question on the 28th and 29th of December, expressed themselves in an adverse sense. The speech of the Bishop of Bosnia was so independent in tone, that the Cardinal President, CAPALTI, one of the five Cardinals who divide the responsibility of presiding officer, interrupted the speaker, endeavoring to crush all his arguments, and, it is said, the Pope has reproved that Cardinal for not having absolutely silenced the eloquent Bishop. It had been expected that some canon or decree would have been published at the public session of the Epiphany, but as nothing of the kind took place, it is inferred that up to that day nothing had been decided.

The report is current that some of the Bishops are becoming more uneasy in view of the indefinite continuance of the Council, and wish to get away from Rome. Indeed, some have already left. No less than three hundred and fifty members of the Council are completely dependent on the bounty of the Pope, who, having invited them as his guests, is expending very large sums for their support. As most of the Pope's means come from the outside, these fathers are indeed the guests of the whole Catholic world.

DIVISION OF THE MEMBERS.

The members of the Council are divided into three principal groups—the German and Hungarian, the American and English, and the French, or all those using that language. These groups keep up communication with each other by means of a committee of two of their number, who also have meetings among themselves. Obstacles are put in the way to the reunion of large numbers of Bishops for consultation. Indeed, the coming together of more than ten or fifteen members of the Council for discussions is formally prohibited, which has given currency to the expression that the Council is in a state of siege; the normal condition of nearly everything in Rome. The Pope cannot reckon with much confidence upon the support of the Italian Bishops for any extreme decisions. Among these prelates are some sincerely inclined to take a reasonable view of the actual condition of society and the new political circumstances in which their own country is placed, and are disposed to lay less stress than formerly upon the dogma of the temporal power. There are others holding with as much obstinacy as ever old views, who know that the Sacerdotal Party has lost in great part its influence over the Government in the Kingdom of Italy, and are less inclined to struggle for the attainment of impracticable ends. They remember that the Italian Government has put no obstacles in the way of their coming to Rome, but they know also that that Government is watching, and will not allow any interest of the Kingdom to be menaced by the action of the Council. These Bishops have not forgotten that some of their number have been punished by suspension from office and imprisonment for the violation of laws. They are slowly finding out that they are citizens, with the rest, enjoying no immunity which allows them to raise their voices in opposition to the Constitution or the public will.

THE INFALLIBILITY PROPOSITION.

With the engineering used, the infallibility proposition seems in a fair way to get a majority in the Council, and by a vote to receive a formal definition. The Council has been as industriously canvassed as the ward of an American city before an election. It is said that the Pope is already sure of more than four hundred votes for this Jupiter-deification-scheme, and a hundred or more names will yet be added to the affirmative list.

The question of the infallibility of the Pope, however, has far less practical importance for the Papacy than that of the temporal power. When the Pontiff is no longer the ruler of a State, however small, but falls to the condition of subject, it will make very little difference to Governments in a political point of view, where his residence is established. If still in Italy, with the King, and Parliament, and people the masters of political affairs, any legislation convenient for the proper regulation of all Church interests will find a free field. An Italian journal which is apt to express the more enlightened opinion of the community, says: "There can be no doubt that the Holy Father, as regards the question of his temporal rule, may have greater confidence in the fanaticism of German and French Catholics, and in the prelates fed by them, than in the ardor of Italian Bishops; who, nearer the throne, and more exposed to the annoyances which follow from its exactions—so incompatible with the changed conditions of the times—are less easily kindled into enthusiasm than are foreign prelates who have other ends to gain. The Italian prelates and the Italian people are those who will accommodate themselves most easily to this great transformation of the Papacy; for a proof sufficiently decisive and serious they have already given of their liberalism in opposition to the rest of the Catholic world. If the holy Father should to-day ask the Bishops if the temporal power is a good thing, all would reply yes. But if to-morrow the temporal power should disappear, eighty out of a hundred Italian Bishops would breathe more freely and exclaim, 'Amen!'"

THE CITY.

The aspect of Rome is less changed by the presence of the Council, than at a distance, is supposed. The city is no more crowded than usual at this season with foreigners, and the shopkeepers and those who live by renting lodgings, complain as much as ever of their poverty. E.

The Brooklyn Post Office Robbery.

The examination of GEORGE JUDSON, late cashier of the Brooklyn Post Office, who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, was continued, before United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday. The testimony of a number of letter carriers and others employed by the Post Office was adduced, in which instances were specified in which incorrect accounts of their transactions had been entered in the books. The case was then adjourned till next week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday were very moderate in importance, and no great amount of spirit prevailed. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. offered two lots of business property on Hudson and Thames streets, but, receiving no bids, withdrew it, and put up four lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street. These together form a square of 100 feet by 100, which was sold in November, 1867, for $8,000. It was sold yesterday, subject to a first mortgage of $4,000, to [illegible] a second mortgage of [illegible], and brought [illegible] for each lot, or $11,800 for the entire property.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold a piece of property on Avenue D, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, consisting of a lot 23.4 feet by 96, with two-story iron building upon it, which brought $6,750. The same firm disposed of ten lots in the middle of the block bounded by One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Five of these lots are on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street and five on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue, and they were all taken by the same purchaser at about $415 each.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

4 lots n. e. corner 11th-av. and 87th-st., each 25x100—cash $2,950 ... $11,800

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot and building s. s. Avenue D, 23 ft. e. of 11th-st., 23.4x96 ... $6,750

[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Lease Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

New-Utrecht.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rye.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

Belleville.

[illegible]

Montclair.

Park and Ridgewood avs., n. e. corner [illegible]

West Orange.

Newark and Mount Pleasant road [illegible]

Jersey City.

[illegible]

Bergen.

[illegible]

Hudson City.

[illegible]

Hoboken.

[illegible]

North Bergen.

[illegible]

West Hoboken.

[illegible]

Greenville.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] ... WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 51 Pine-st.

A—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS [illegible] ... ANNER [illegible], No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVE[SANT] [illegible] ... E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST [illegible] ... JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 22 John-st.

CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS AND [illegible] ... JOHNSON & MILLER [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT house on St. Mark's-place [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND [illegible] ... C. H. MARVIN, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A [illegible] ... DAY, builder, No. 216 State-st., near Court.

BOOK MAPS OF THE MAGNIFICENT Prospect Park (Brooklyn) [illegible] ... JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying on and along the Des Moines Valley. [illegible] ... The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, NO. 10 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., [illegible] ... W. F. ROOME, No. 10 Nassau-st., Vermilye & Co.'s office.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.

[illegible]

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, [illegible] WOODWARD, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM OF [illegible] ... A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn. [illegible] ... JOHN F. COFFIN, Executor, No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house [illegible]

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., SEVEN MINutes' walk [illegible] ... HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. [illegible] ... Apply to F. A. WELCH, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J. [illegible] ... CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Mrs. Aug. Depeyster, on Bard-av., New Brighton, Staten Island [illegible] ... WM. A. COLLINS, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 230 ACRES [illegible] Dutchess County, New-York [illegible] ... ALLEN & BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms [illegible]

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Yonkers [illegible] ... DRAKE BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER of beautiful residences [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SALE OR RENT, AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE TRUCK FARM on tidewater in Virginia. W. H. JOLLY, No. [illegible]

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. [illegible] Bloomfield-st. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 108 7TH-AV., NEAR 13TH-ST. (Established 1856.)

All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE No. 1 Dorchester stone front house, No. 541 Madison-av. [illegible] ... JOHN C. BARES, No. 565 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house on 12th-st. [illegible] ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHEAST CORNER of Worth and Hudson sts. [illegible] ... JAMES PRICE, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—First-class corner house [illegible] ... W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON A LONG lease, two new stone-front houses [illegible] ... Apply to WM. SEDELL, No. [illegible] West [illegible]

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house [illegible] ... W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. [illegible] West [illegible] ... J. W. STEVENS, Builder [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE [years] [illegible] ... office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Dutch Church, Room No. [illegible], No. 100 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. [illegible] ... JONES.

TO LET ON LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING [illegible] ... E. V. Haughwout & Co. [illegible]

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN [illegible] ... SAML. I. MITCHILL [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company [illegible] ... STICKNEY & WHIPPLE, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. [illegible] LEXOW & VOIGT [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LEASE, ON [illegible] ... JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 246 5th-av., 10 to 12.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEPERATE OR TOgether, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] ... E. A. MORRISON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—TO DRUGGISTS—THE ENTIRE premises corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av. [illegible] ... J. W. HAMERSLEY, 246 5th-av.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 128 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, by ISAAC HONIG, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

[illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURSING Island, Long Island Sound, near Rye Station [illegible] ... HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., ON THE Passaic River [illegible] ... T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS [illegible] ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT—LARGE and commodious furnished house [illegible] ... HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas [illegible] ... C. K. HAMILTON [illegible]

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. [illegible] ... G. C. TYLER [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 13th-st. [illegible] ... GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot [illegible] ... CALDWELL, Counselor at Law, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CHURCH building capable of seating 800 to 1,000 persons [illegible] ... CHURCH, Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story house, between [illegible] ... ABBOTT, No. [illegible]

PARTIES WISHING TO RENT THEIR houses, either furnished or unfurnished, can find good tenants by applying to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NINTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I will offer for sale at [public auction] [illegible] near the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, 10th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described lots [illegible] ... BENJAMIN JONES, Deputy Collector.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1870.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, No. 325 WASHINGTON-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE [illegible] ... HIRAM RAYNOR, Executor, No. [illegible] Bowery.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TREMONT LOTS, PART OF THE RYER HOMESTEAD.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom [illegible]

AT AUCTION, MARCH 1—SPLENDID farm, near Princeton [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING APPROPRIATE for a private school, located between 5th and Lexington avs., and 25th and 42d sts. Address SCHOOL, [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE LARGE MARble store and basement, Nos. 394 and 396 Broadway [illegible] ... Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF MONROE AND MARION COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, free of tax.

Principal Payable from 13 to 20 years in the City of New-York. Issued in strict accordance with the laws. Debt of these counties less than $200,000 each, with taxable wealth from five to eight million dollars ($8,000,000.)

We offer these bonds for sale on favorable terms, recommend them with confidence, and will furnish circulars and pamphlets relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Regis.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING 10 AND 12 PER CENT.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, Executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

[illegible]

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CAIRO, ILL.

[illegible]

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH. NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

[illegible] ... RUSSELL SAGE, L. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

FEB. 12, 1870.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., (MRS. V. C. WOODHULL, MISS T. C. CLAFLIN,) BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock [illegible] ... WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Large Sales of the 7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR GOLD BONDS

OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD

have enabled the Company to provide liberally for the wants of the coming season. Among their recent purchases are 1,500 tons of the best iron rail, [illegible]

26 FIRST-CLASS LOCOMOTIVES,

[illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company, bearing 7 per cent. Gold Interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first day of April and October, in sums of 1,000 each, are still offered at

95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Many persons consider them the best security on the market and prefer them to the bonds of any other railroad. They are issued at the rate of only $[illegible] per mile of completed road, are secured by

FIRST MORTGAGE

upon the road, the franchises, all present and future acquired property of the Company, and net income of the road. The

SINKING FUND,

created and set aside from the annual earnings, amply provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered at the option of any holder, and are subject to successive registration and delivery.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, being the Official Register and Transfer Agent of the Company. No bonds can be made [illegible]

Exchanged for Governments, they pay a handsome present profit, besides a large difference in [income].

Pamphlets, with maps and detail, and the bonds, may be obtained directly of us, or of our advertised agents.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
NO. 54 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $800,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

[illegible]

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles.

[illegible]

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

$1,000,000 LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,300,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $300,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale on favorable terms THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of the SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT. CENTRAL PARK BONDS, due in 1878, interest payable quarterly.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1898, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS. Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit, also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 228 Walnut-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company. At the same meeting will be held an election for Directors to serve during the ensuing year. JNO. M. WESTLING, Secretary.

$75,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

CASH CAPITAL,	$400,000 00
CASH ASSETS, Feb. 1, 1870,	805,697 93
UNPAID LOSSES,	4,300 00

A DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT. IS THIS DAY DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND IN CASH TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Also, An Interest Dividend of (6) SIX per cent. on outstanding Scrip payable First of April, in Cash.

Also, A Scrip Dividend of (50) FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1870. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the First of April next.

The remaining (50) FIFTY per cent. of the Scrip of 1863 will be redeemed on the First of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Eight per Cent. first mortgage gold bonds of this Company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax. [illegible] ... GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the [illegible] inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. [illegible], 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the [illegible] inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPAny have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, No. 228 WALNUT-ST., Feb. [illegible], 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the [illegible] of March. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible]. JNO. M. WESTLING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—400 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N.Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $16 to [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA........Feb. 19 | EUROPA........March 5
BRITANNIA........Feb. 26 | INDIA........March 12
COLUMBIA........Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA........March 19

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS........SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE........SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU........SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE........SATURDAY, April 2

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE........Saturday, Feb. 19, [illegible]
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax........Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Mar. 5, [illegible]

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE........Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING........March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN........Mar. 9, [illegible]
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS........Mar. 16, [illegible]
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD........Mar. 23, [illegible]
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH........Mar. 30, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

[illegible]

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDONDERRY TO NEW-YORK DIRECT.

[illegible]

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE. [illegible] RUGER BROTHERS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 19. [illegible]

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

[illegible]

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 24.

[illegible]

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

[illegible]

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible] apply to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, [illegible]

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

[illegible]

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

[illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.

[illegible]

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, [illegible]

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible] and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, [illegible]

GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of CONDEMNED STORES, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, [illegible] at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of hemp and Manila rope, chain cable, [illegible] &c. For particulars see catalogues.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell [illegible] TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) Feb. 18, [illegible] on Pier No. [illegible] East River, [illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, [illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCHMAN (single) as second man in a garden; must be a good vegetable gardener [illegible] Apply from 10 to 2 for MR. BROWN, [illegible] House, No. 130 Cedar-st., New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Mutual Life Insurance, for a well-established company; [illegible] Address the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work, [illegible] Address M. L., Box No. 117 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 15 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing; [illegible] at No. 234 Henry-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a private family in the City; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO TO EUROPE, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing by the month or dozen; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman to take care of an invalid lady and sew; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as competent seamstress, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable girl recently from England; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS and chambermaid, a situation in a private family [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with excellent reference, a situation in the City or country; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a good wet nurse, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; City references. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as a first-class cook in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE housework of a small private family; [illegible]

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. [illegible] 6TH-AV., NEW [illegible]

SIMMS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 152 West 20th-st., supplies first-class colored cooks, waitresses, coachmen, waiters, &c., at the shortest notice.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, [illegible] Address GARDENER, Box No. 51, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thoroughly competent married man (family small) [illegible] Address A. T. R., seed store, No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; [illegible] Address P. H., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS farmer, farm manager, or superintendent of a gentleman's place, [illegible] Address G. W., Box No. 67 White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; [illegible]

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the capacity of a gardener; [illegible]

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; [illegible] Address HORTICULTURIST, at seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; [illegible] L. GARDENER, Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; [illegible]

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; [illegible]

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; [illegible]

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by the best gardener in the United States, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; [illegible]

A YOUNG AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, lately married, wishes to take a farm on shares, [illegible]

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.—A SITUATION is wanted by a young man to sell groceries in Western New-York; [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING [illegible]

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET [illegible]

A LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM [illegible]

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV. [illegible] J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS IN A [illegible]

NO. 31 WEST 15TH-ST.—DESIRABLE front rooms to let, [illegible] MRS. M. M. BRAINARD.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, without board. [illegible]

NO. 142 EAST 31ST-ST.—A PLEASANT, large, well-furnished room to let, with first-class board.

ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floor, with good board in a New-England family, near Madison-av., at No. 20 East 28th-st.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A FINE SUITE of second-story rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 41ST-ST.—NEAR BROADWAY, a suite of rooms on parlor floor; also, en suite or singly on third floor, with board; no moving in May.

NO. 33 WEST 15TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor; also, one room on fourth floor, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor; also other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References required.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAUNSELL B. FIELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Maunsell B. Field of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of March, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, bankrupt.—[illegible]

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—[illegible]

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARKNEL, bankrupt.—[illegible]

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. SOLIS, bankrupt.—[illegible]

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. [illegible] Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—[illegible]

WM. A. HALL, Assignee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. [illegible] Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., [illegible]

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, [illegible]

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about [illegible] gallons each. To be seen at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS, LADIES' DRESS AND BONNET TRUNKS, ELEGANT MOROCCO AND RUSSIA LEATHER TRAVELING, TOILET AND SHOPPING BAGS of Paris and Vienna manufacture.

JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. [illegible] Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building, And corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

MICA.—MICA OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN assorted sizes, constantly on hand and for sale to the trade. Address orders to N. M. PARKER & CO., North State-st., Rochester, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of BILLING & HORLOR is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] BILLING. [illegible] HORLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of VANDERHOOF & STINSON has been, by mutual consent, dissolved this day, 17th of February, 1870. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, [illegible] office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, 37 Averill [illegible] Goods less than half price, [illegible] DINNING' Millinery, No. [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 18,

BRIOL! BRIOL! BRIOL!
LEFRANC! LEFRANC! LEFRANC!

[illegible]

IL TROVATORE,

with the following cast:

MME. CAROLINA BRIOL, SIG. LEFRANC, Sigs. REYNA, BARILI and Mme. LUMLEY.

TO-MORROW, FEB. 19, AT 1 O'Clock.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

RIGOLETTO.

Second joint appearance of

KELLOGG! KELLOGG! KELLOGG!
LEFRANC! LEFRANC! LEFRANC!
RONCONI! RONCONI! RONCONI!

Seats for sale at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. FECHTER,

Who, at the request of many influential citizens, will appear each night in his celebrated character of HAMLET.

MISS C. LECLERCQ........OPHELIA.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

HAMLET, Prince of Denmark........MR. FECHTER
OPHELIA........MISS C. LECLERCQ
Claudius, King of Denmark........MR. M. LEVICK
Polonius, Lord Chamberlain........Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, friend to Hamlet........MR. MCKEE RANKIN
Laertes, son to Polonius........MR. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father........Mr. E. B. SHEWELL
Gravedigger........MR. FELIX A. VINCENT
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark........Miss MELINDA JONES

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the great Romantic Drama, entitled INNISFALLEN, Or, THE MEN IN THE GAP, with new scenery, great cast, &c.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE

LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

BENEFIT DRIVET.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, at 8 o'clock.

First act of Offenbach's Popular Opera Bouffe, BARBE BLEUE.

[illegible] LE SOURD,

Rendered with grand chorus and orchestra by the CELEBRATED PARISIAN COMPANY.

Tickets at the French Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Ballman's, 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT........DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.

First week of the celebrated gymnasts, THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.

First week of the intrepid rider, MR. JAMES MADIGAN.

TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS and somersaults over horses, introducing THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS ever brought together in America.

ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22.

GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND FAMILY OF THE LATE MARIANO MANZOCCHI.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid: [illegible] ANNA BISHOP, [illegible] CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, [illegible] JENNIE KEMPTON, [illegible] FRIDA DE GEBELE, [illegible] HABELMANN, [illegible] BRONCONI, [illegible] EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, [illegible] G. W. MORGAN, [illegible] MORA, [illegible]

Director and Conductor........MAX MARETZEK

[illegible] ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI will also appear.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $2,

(including reserved seats) can be obtained at the ticket office of the Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Steinway ticket office, 114 Broadway.

PROFESSOR ROHDE WILL DELIVER HIS ILLUSTRATED GEOLOGICAL LECTURE AT STEINWAY HALL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 18TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

[illegible]

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

PROFESSOR NOYES'

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE THIS EVENING, AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE American Protestant Benevolent Coachmen's Association, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1870, at Apollo Hall. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies. Tickets can be had at door. Music by Robertson's Band.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the People.—Course on Physiology.—In the great Hall on SATURDAY, at 8 P. M.

Feb. 19.—By Professor R. J. BARNUM, M. D., on "Circulation of the Blood."

Feb. 26.—By Professor H. KNAPP, M. D., on "Light and Vision."

March 5.—By Professor D. [illegible], M. D., on Hearing, Voice and Speech."

Tickets can be had gratis at the office and reading room of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DElivered by COL. R. DUCOWAY, Esq., on "Law and Lawyers," on FRIDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, corner of Broadway and 100th-st. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.

MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 24 West 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. [illegible] boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 2, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 33d-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year [illegible] September. Circulars sent on request.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will take place at St. James Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st., Feb. 22, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets may be obtained of

CHARLES A. DAVISON, No. 61 William-st.
HENRY E. ANDERSON, No. 42 Nassau-st.
THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 157 Broadway.
DUDLEY FIELD, No. 6 Pine-st.
W. P. PRENTICE, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 176 Broadway.
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, No. 5 Pine-st.
EUGENE JEROME, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY V. O. MYERS, 86 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 15 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys can accommodate a few more pupils. For circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French and music, desires a room and board in exchange; references the best. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 HERALD Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M., of T. W. Robertson's comedy of SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHORE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, Feb. 19, will be presented (first time this season,) one of the finest modern comedies, CHAS. READE'S AND TOM TAYLOR'S PLAY OF MASKS AND FACES WITH AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY POWERFUL CAST.

The following week will be devoted to a LAST PERFORMANCE of each play that has been so signally successful during the past eight weeks, in consequence of the production of forthcoming novelties.

The series will commence:

MONDAY, Feb. 21, (last time)—CENTRAL PARK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, (last time but one)—OURS.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, (second time)—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, (last time)—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

LOST AT SEA, now in active preparation, will be the first novelty.

A new comedy by Tom Taylor is also being prepared.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED. HOUSES CROWDED.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
Mr. GEO. L. FOX AS HAMLET.
UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE OF THE NEW COMPANY, THE NEW SCENERY and the VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office, and at No. 114 Broadway.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.

(Being a perfect model of Robert Houdin's, in Paris,) No. 745 Broadway, between 8th-st. and Astor-place.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB. 21.

M. HARTZ'S WONDROUS ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission $1, including reserved seats, which can now be secured.

Any of the tricks performed by M. Hartz can be purchased, with full instructions, AT THE MAGICAL REPOSITORY.

PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS

Will deliver a new Illustrated Lecture on "EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS."

At Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at the principal hotels and music stores, at the offices of the Tribune, Times and Sun, and at the door on the day and evening of the lecture. Tickets issued for Feb. 5 will be received.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, FEB. 18, AT 3½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.

HERR CARL BERGMAN........CONDUCTOR

MISS EMILY DAVISON, the distinguished Amateur Vocalist.

HERR FREDK. BERGNER, the eminent Violoncellist.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE

LAST LAST LAST
LAST LAST LAST
MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

Crowded houses. BARNEY AND THE GHOST TOUR OF IRELAND, Or, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Killarney, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. [illegible] Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; Adults, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

POPULAR CONCERT, SATURDAY, FEB. 19.

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING........CONTRALTO.
Mr. WM. J. HILL........TENOR.
Mr. FRED. BERGNER........VIOLIN.
Mr. P. F. MULLER........ORGANIST.
Mr. A. L. MORA........CONDUCTOR.

Doors open at 2. Concert at 3. Admission, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Now open DAY AND EVENING. The third winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the Water Color Society, Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, and several hundred other pictures and sculptures.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.—THE INaugural meeting at Long Branch Park, under a charter from the Legislature of New-Jersey, will commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and continue five days. The appointments of the course for visitors and the accommodation for turfmen will in every respect be unequaled. Sweepstakes will be opened and liberal premiums will be offered for all ages and at all distances, the distribution of which will be duly announced. During the meeting a premium of $[illegible] will be given for a race for all ages, four mile heats.

W. E. RAYNOR, No. 1,160 Broadway, Acting Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, $5,[illegible]

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $2,000,[illegible]

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

ASSETS........$1,607,[illegible] | SURPLUS........$[illegible]

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. [illegible], situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,

Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated FEB. 18, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—WILLIAM PERRY, plaintiff, vs. LETITIA IDA JONES, Hannah Van Wyck and Caroline Van Wyck, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Tarrytown in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Feb. 8, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Tarrytown, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 11th day of February, 1870.

E. H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

[illegible]

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

REMOVAL.

BEEBE & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 169 Fulton-st. to No. 156 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE........Manager and Treasurer

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.

TEMPTATIONS.

Legitimately indorsed by PRESS and PUBLIC as the greatest spectacular achievement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.

UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE NEW FRENCH BALLET.

ROSE. AJAX. BRUNETTI. DEVEREAUX.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, universally acknowledged as the MARVEL of SCENIC GRANDEUR.

GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS, HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES, ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, and a completeness of detail justifying its distinction as the great

SENSATION OF THE DAY.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE ON SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING.

EMMA WALLER in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises promptly at 7¾.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager........AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the MOST REMARKABLE SENSATION, FROU FROU! By MR. AUGUSTIN DALY, Author of "Leah the Forsaken," "Under the Gaslight," "Griffith Gaunt," &c.

New scenery by ROBERTS. Music by STOEPEL. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Kate Newton, Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Amy Ames, George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, G. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, Geo. Jordan, Beekman, &c.

CROWDED HOUSES—SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW, FEB. 19, AT 1 O'Clock.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

RIGOLETTO.

KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
LEFRANC, LEFRANC, LEFRANC,
RONCONI, RONCONI, RONCONI.

Admission to Matinee........$[illegible]
Secured seats........50 cents extra.

Ladies are particularly requested to purchase their tickets in advance to avoid the great crowd at the doors.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

(Successor to Barnum's.)

BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVERY DAY AT 2........LALLA ROOKH.

OLIVIA and ROSA RAND, T. M. WARD.

EVERY EVENING AT 8,

FAUST, the great burlesque success.

LISA WEBER, ADA HARLAND, and BLONDES.

EDWARD RIGHTON, as MARGUERITE and LEAH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. J. MCCLOSKY.

Miss Rachael Denvil as Meg Merrilies in GUY MANNERING, DICK, THE NEWSBOY, RAISING THE WIND.

Grand Matinee SATURDAY.

SUNDAY NIGHT Lecture by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

WALLACK'S.

POSITIVELY THE

LAST LAST LAST
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MATINEE. MATINEE.
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SCHOOL. SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) Feb. 19, At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH. THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY. Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,

720 Broadway, 720.

Monday, Feb. 14, and every evening during the week, LE PETIT FAUST, LE PETIT FAUST.

LEON........as MARGUERITE........LEON

MEETINGS.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of New-York will hold its commencement exercises at Plimpton Hall, Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on FRIDAY, Feb. 18, at 7½ P. M., accompanied by addresses from eminent speakers and excellent music. The public are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

FREDERICK CLEGG, DECEASED.—Pursuant to the act of Parliament made and passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees," notice is hereby given that the creditors and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of FREDERICK CLEGG, late of Greenhill, in Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, a bachelor and a husband, deceased, (who died intestate at Hart's Island, in the State of New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of March, 1865, and letters of administration were on the 10th day of November, 1869, granted to me, the undersigned, Edward Thomas Whitaker, solicitor for the affairs of Her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, for the use of Her Majesty in right of her said Duchy,) are to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to me, the said Edward Thomas Whitaker, at the Duchy of Lancaster office, Lancaster-place, Strand, London, on or before the 10th day of May next, at the expiration of which time the assets of the said deceased will be paid over or otherwise distributed, or appropriated, having regard to the claims only of which I the said administrator shall then have had notice, and that I will not be liable to any person of whose claim I shall not have had notice, for such assets, or any part thereof, so paid over, distributed or appropriated.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1870.

EDWARD T. WHITAKER, Administrator, Duchy of Lancaster, Office Lancaster Place, W. C.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The expenses of the office of the General Agent under the new cartmen system are to be met by the cartmen employed by importers, by a contribution of ten cents each for the purpose. In fact, unless a cartman pays this ten cents he will be refused a license.

Of the two hundred warrants which were recently issued by United States Commissioners against lawyers, liquor dealers, real estate agents, &c., seventy-three were not served on account of the parties not being found by the Deputy Marshals, twenty-five were discontinued when shown to have been issued without cause, and the rest were settled with the Revenue Collectors.

A pleasant and interesting little party took place yesterday afternoon at Hlasko's dancing hall. The occasion was a reception of the friends of Miss E. M. Coe, of the Kindergarten School, No. 44 West Thirty-sixth-street, and the entertainment sufficiently attested the popularity of Miss Coe, as well as the efficiency of her system of tuition. The young people recited very cleverly, went through exercises, and afterwards indulged in various sports, while their elders looked on with pleasure and admiration. The youngsters' minds and bodies were evidently carefully looked after, and the proficiency which some of them displayed in the parts set down for them was remarkable. The reception was altogether a great success.

Hon. J. S. Diehl began an interesting lecture last night on "Oriental and Bible Lands" at the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-street, near Spring, the second and most interesting part of which will be given to-night at the same place.

The twenty-third anniversary of the First Baptist Mariners' Sunday School, held last evening in the temple corner of Oliver and Henry streets, was well attended. The exercises opened with a chorus by the pupils, followed by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Hodge, in prayer. Singing, recitations and addresses by the members of the school composed the programme, and gave general satisfaction. Mr. George Leask directed the vocal music, Miss Lizzie Abbott acted as accompanist, and, in addition to many other lady soloists, Miss Annie Johnson kindly volunteered for the occasion. It was a very enjoyable affair.

At the next monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held on the 3d proximo, action will be taken on the resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, held at Richmond on the 8th December last. Among the measures advocated are the training of American seamen and the adoption of storm signals. On the same occasion Captain Codman will make an address on iron shipbuilding abroad, and the question of funding the legal-tender notes into bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest annually, will be discussed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Nineteenth Ward Hall, No. 117 East Fifty-third-street. Nothing more than the ordinary routine business was transacted.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association, the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was received and accepted. After the association meeting, the Executive Committee reorganized and elected Allen Cooper for its President, Judge Duffendorf, Vice President and C. W. Meiners and E. D. Requa, Secretaries. Hereafter the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Association will be held respectively on the third Wednesday and Thursday of every month.

Professor Noyes uses the magic lantern and diagrams in such a way as to fully illustrate his interesting Friday evening lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association. Next Friday he explains the structure and illusions of the stereoscope.

Nicholas C. Lawson, aged 76, formerly an *attaché* of the Croton Water Board, committed suicide on Wednesday at his residence, corner of Washington and Perry streets, by swallowing Paris green. He had been at times partially deranged, and frequently stated that he had swallowed poison. The family being wearied out by his false alarms, when seized with illness they did not fear any serious result until the deceased became insensible. Dr. John Beach made a *post mortem* examination and found traces of the poison in the stomach. Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest.

The regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held at their rooms, No. 385 Bowery, last evening, but the business disposed of was of a mere routine character.

The grand *bal dansante* of the Literary Galaxy took place last evening at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue. The hall was tastefully decorated, and a number of banners bearing the motto of the Association, "*Orientis Literature Stella*," were suspended from the ceiling. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. M. Miltiski, and gave general satisfaction.

The annual invitation ball of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of New-York came off last evening at Irving Hall. There was a large attendance, and the festivities were enjoyed to the fullest extent.

On the 1st of March the St. David's Benevolent Society, of New-York and Brooklyn, will celebrate the anniversary of St. David's Day at the Metropolitan Hotel. Much of the ancient prestige of this excellent institution has been regained under the Presidency of Mr. J. H. Pulleston.

The Rugers' line to Liverpool has secured the steamers *Ocean Queen* and *Rising Star*, and are in treaty for the *Erie* and *Ontario*.

At Tivoli, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, a lecture on "Washington Irving" was delivered by Rev. G. Lewis Platt, rector of St. Paul's Church. It is the first of a course in the neighborhood.

James B. Kelly, the proprietor of liquor stores in Washington and Greenwich streets, was before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of refusing to obey a summons of Assessor Van Wyck. He was discharged after promising to comply with the summons.

The officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment gave their annual reception last evening at the Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the ball attracted a fashionable and large assemblage of guests, who kept up their festivities until a late hour.

Dr. Anna Densmore lectured at the Ladies' Physiological and Sanitary Institute, No. 64 Madison-avenue, yesterday on "Hygiene of Young Mothers."

A wholesale liquor dealer named George D. Bayaud, doing business at No. 19 Beaver-street, was held, in the United States Commissioners' office, in $5,000 bail yesterday to answer the charge of not keeping his books according to law.

The name of the man who blew out his brains in Nineteenth-street recently, is ascertained to be John Kumpf, aged 66, of No. 9 Stanton-street. He quarreled with his wife that morning about money matters, he being very penurious, and went out suddenly. The next heard of him was his death.

John Walsh, the carpenter, of No. 307 First-avenue, who fell from the roof of the Ninth National Bank Building in Broadway, near Worth-street, several days ago, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Rollins was duly notified.

The following sudden deaths were reported at the Coroner's office yesterday: Isabella Gunning, No. 480 Broome-street; Ferdinand Saisar, No. 53 East Houston-street; Charles Lasher, St. Charles Hotel. Inquests were held by Coroner Keenan also on John Gebhardt, No. 564 West Forty-fifth-street; Augustus Almbee, No. 128 East Forty-first-street, and a man named Burrows, No. 138 Third-avenue. Coroner Rollins was notified.

The Bennington and Rutland Railroad has been consolidated with the Lebanon Springs Railroad, under the title of "The New-York and Harlem Railroad Extension," of which Augustus Schell was, on Friday last, chosen President, and R. J. Niven Vice-President.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, James Smith, a shoemaker, residing in Elizabeth-street, was charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $60, from George Jaus, of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue. The prosecutor testified that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening he entered a lager beer saloon at the corner of Houston and Eldridge streets and while taking some drink the prisoner, with two other men, approached him and snatching his watch from his pocket ran off. He followed the prisoner, whom he succeeded in arresting, and gave him in charge to an officer. Smith was held to answer.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Cox, Geo. Williams was charged with the larceny of a gold watch valued at $170 from the premises of Peter F. Gosselin, No. 418 Sixth-avenue. The particulars of this case have already appeared in the Times.

Mrs. Mary E. Manno died suddenly yesterday at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, from an overdose of chloroform taken to relieve pain. She was 35 years of age. Coroner Keenan will hold the inquest.

The remains of an unknown man, supposed to be a longshoreman, was yesterday found in the East River off Thirty-sixth-street, and sent to the Morgue.

John Essinger, barkeeper in the dining saloon at the corner of Fifty-first-street and Seventh-avenue, and a man named Brady, indulged in a shooting match together yesterday. Essinger fired two shots and Brady three; none of which took effect. No arrests made.

Andrew Wallace, residing at No. 303 East Thirteenth-street, fell at the corner of Houston and Columbia streets yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, at present occupying a suite of rooms in the Park-avenue Hotel, yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court preferred a charge against [illegible]

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in the same hotel, of stealing a gold watch and trinkets of the value of $[illegible]. The lady, however, did not appear in Court when the case was called, and Duffy was remanded.

Officer Pardon, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday, at Harlem, arrested Herman Rhodes on suspicion of stealing five geese which were found in his possession and for which he could not account. He was held for examination.

Jas. Rivington and John Jameson, the burglars who were detected in the act of carrying away $2,000 worth of clothing from the store of Cady, Morrison & Cody, No. 28 East Fifteenth-street, on the night of the 3d inst., were fully committed for examination yesterday morning in default of $3,000 bail.

Kate O'Brien fell down stairs last night in No. 400 East Eleventh-street, and was fatally injured.

BROOKLYN.

We are requested to state that the individual named Frank Duffy, who was in company with Chambers at the time the latter killed Mr. Voorhees, is not to be confounded with the ex-Alderman of the same name, residing in New-York City. The last named, at the time of the occurrence, was far distant from the scene of the murder, and knew nothing of it until he saw the account in print.

Yesterday afternoon, a woman who had her arm dislocated applied at the Brooklyn Central Dispensary for treatment. Four physicians attached to the institution were present, and in order to perform the operation with as little pain as possible, administered chloroform, which had the effect of causing the woman's death almost immediately after inhaling it. The Coroner was notified in regard to the matter last evening, and will investigate the circumstances to-day. The Dispensary is located on Flatbush-avenue, near Fulton-avenue.

Two drafts, amounting to 300 sailors, arrived at the Navy Yard late on Wednesday evening. They were sent from Boston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., and will be drafted for the first-class steam frigate *Colorado*, which shortly will leave for the East Indies. The gunboat *Seminole*, Commander Elias F. Owens, arrived from the West Indies at the Yard late the night before last. She has not been in this port since 1863.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man, named Louis Christian, has been sentenced, in the United States District Court, at Trenton, to two years' hard labor in the State Prison for passing counterfeit fractional currency at Millville, Cumberland County.

In the Newark Court of Sessions, yesterday, James P. Burke was placed on trial on a charge of arson, committed for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. The case has not yet concluded.

The building of St. Michael's Hospital at Newark, is about being resumed. The structure is designed to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five patients, to be admitted without distinction as to creed or nationality. The hospital will be under the auspices of the Sisters, who have already collected $10,000. The cost of completing the building, exclusive of the previous outlay, is estimated at $40,000.

The ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, propose to celebrate Washington's birthday by a Fair at the wigwam.

The hatters of Orange to the number of seven hundred, have again struck, for the reason that their employers refused to disband their organization. The employers have held a meeting and resolved to keep business suspended till doomsday rather than gratify the demands of their employes.

Yesterday William Fox, residing in Westfield, was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 bill in Elizabeth.

A project is on foot in Newark to establish a new city hay market. The site about to be selected is from Mulberry-street to Railroad-avenue, between Fair and Oak streets. This plan, to be feasible, will necessitate the removal of several dwellings.

The Legislature has been petitioned by the patrolmen of the Police force of Jersey City, Bergen and Hudson cities to increase their salary from $1,000 to $1,200 a year when the consolidation of those cities is legalized.

Yesterday morning Henry A. Dillon was arraigned before Justice Cutter, of Jersey City, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain worth $200 from Christopher Pigeon in a saloon on Hudson-street, last March. The accused procured bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at the next term of Court.

Coroner Burns held an inquest last evening over the body of Mrs. Mary Moore, who died at her residence on Tonnele-avenue, in West End, on Wednesday, in consequence of having taken an overdose of opium prepared by a careless drug clerk. The facts developed substantiated the statement already published in these columns concerning the affair.

A laborer named Stephen D. Long, engaged in the lime kiln on Prospect, between North Ninth and Tenth streets, in Jersey City, dropped dead suddenly while at work yesterday. The remains were removed to his late residence. Coroner Burns was notified.

Two of the suits for $100 damages, each, brought by S. A. McGregor, a Paterson expressman, against the Erie Railway Company, for alleged overcharges in transporting freight between that city and New-York, have been concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff. Summonses have been issued in thirteen more suits to be tried on the 24th inst. The defendants will of course appeal.

Important Convention of New-Jersey Druggists.

Yesterday a State Convention of druggists was held in Library Hall, Newark. A bill was drafted to be presented to the Legislature, containing the following provisions: It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open a store for the dispensing and compounding of drugs, &c., unless such person shall be a registered or certified pharmaceutist. The Governor shall have power to select five out of fifteen names to be presented, who shall compose the State Pharmaceutical Board, to hold office for two years. No sale shall be made of any drugs or poisons without a proper label upon the vessel containing the same. Prescriptions shall be preserved for at least five years. Any intentional adulteration or mixing of foreign or impure substances with any drug or medical preparation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, to which one year's imprisonment may be added.

Universalist Centenary—Speeches of Rev. Drs. Chapin, Bowles, Weaver and Others.

A large and highly-appreciative audience was gathered at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, last evening, to listen to the addresses of several distinguished gentlemen of that denomination on the occasion of the centenary of Universalism. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. W. Crowell, who nominated as Chairman Hon. Demas Strong. Upon taking the chair Mr. Strong made a few remarks expressive of the sense and object of the meeting. He said they were sadly in want of funds for the purpose of carrying out the various denominational enterprises. This was the centennial year of their church. One hundred years ago John Murray landed upon the shores of New-Jersey, and there, after much difficulty and tribulation, founded a society of the sect known as Universalists, and thence the good cause had spread all over this country. They had lived down all opposition, and to-day their powerful influence was reluctantly admitted by their opponents. The prospects at present were such as to gladden the hearts of all Universalists.

Rev. Mr. Canfield, pastor of the First Universalist Society of Williamsburg, said he did not intend to make a set speech, but he could say the Universalists of America during the current year design to operate upon public opinion in every pure and possible manner. He had noticed during the centenary meetings heretofore held that reference had been made to the fathers of the faith. The fathers did their duty well, and they had gone to their reward, but much work they had left behind them. Those in the Church now have a work to do to carry on the same commenced by them.

Rev. Mr. Weaver, of Lawrence, Mass., was the next speaker. He said that all ought to appreciate this particular opportunity—this centenary period. The harness should be put on for the year by all Universalists, and not put off during that term. What they particularly wanted now was money. In money there is, he said, great power, and what they especially wanted this year was to have a large sum of money, the interest only of which could be used for the purposes of the Church. There was the missionary movement and the women's movement, both of which had recently been commenced. These were bound to be great powers in the community. The sum of $200,000 had already been raised, and in a few years it might, with proper effort, be raised to half a million. The speaker said he looked forward to a grand result from the new movement in this denomination. There was no need of discouragement.

Rev. Dr. Tomlinson said it was proposed to raise in this State $200,000. At Auburn, at one of these centenary meetings, recently, a clergyman who was preaching on a salary of $1,000 per annum, had subscribed $100. He hoped to see something like such liberality at that time. Cards were then distributed throughout the audience asking all to put down such amounts as they could afford.

The chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. Chapin, who said he did not believe it was at all unclerical to speak after such a game of cards. He hoped, however, they would prove to be not playing, but working cards. He did not propose to make a speech, but merely to say a few words of encouragement. In the course of his remarks he said that there was at the present day a great battle to be fought. It was the battle between Christianity, Materialism and Roman Catholicism. The tendency of the age is particularly towards Materialism. His idea was to pin his faith upon no Minister, or Bishop, or Pope. He believed in individualism, and secondly, for the purpose of effecting the greatest good to humanity, he advocated association or congregationalism. He agreed, he said, with the spirit of the remarks made recently by Horace Greeley, in the Church of the Divine Paternity. He believed the Church consisted of the good and the pure and the true men of the world, let them be where they might. The Universalist Church came nearer to his notions of true Christianity than any other. They tried to blend all the great elements of divine love.

Dr. Chapin was followed by Rev. Dr. Bowles, after which it was announced as the result of the addresses that one subscription (from the Chairman) had been received of $1,365. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

THE VOORHEES MURDER.

Funeral of Mr. Voorhees—Great Turnout of the People to Witness the Obsequies—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict.

According to the announcement published yesterday, the funeral of Dominicus S. Voorhees took place from his late residence in President-street, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon. The people of Brooklyn seemed as if turned out en masse to do honor to the memory of the victim of the Sunday night barroom murder at the corner of Columbia and Carroll streets. President-street, around the late residence of the deceased, was a living mass of anxious human beings, the immense throng including representatives of all classes, rich and poor, hundreds of course, drawn thither by mere curiosity. The body of Mr. Voorhees was in a handsome rosewood casket, trimmed with silver, having a heavy plate on which was engraved the usual Masonic emblems, the square and compass, with a capital G in the centre. The inscription was: "Dominicus S. Voorhees, died Feb. 14, 1870, aged 48 years, 10 months and 6 days." After the family had taken leave of the remains, the casket was removed to the sidewalk and placed on tressels, so as to allow the vast multitude an opportunity of viewing the face of deceased for the last time. Rev. R. M. Storrs, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, and Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, conducted the services in the house. The remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. The usual Masonic rites were performed at the grave, the prayers and address being read with solemn impressiveness.

The militia are still held in waiting at the armory in Portland-avenue, and will be retained until there is some public assurance that there is no probability of an organized attempt to violate the doors of the jail. It is doubted that such an attempt ever has been made, or any serious thought entertained of making any attempt to break into the jail.

Coroner Jones resumed the inquest at the Court House last evening.

The inquiry touching the death of Dominicus S. Voorhees at the hands of William Chambers by shooting, on Sunday last, was continued before Coroner Jones last evening.

The following is the substance of the evidence taken:

Peter Fogarty, being recalled, continued his testimony as follows: McClellan and Chambers came in; McClellan asked me to drink and we went to the bar; I told him we were drinking wine and asked him to have a glass of wine with us; Voorhees, hearing the name, asked whether he was anything to George B. McClellan, and he answered no, that he was a Scotchman himself; Voorhees observed that George B. might have been of Scotch descent, and thought that he was; Voorhees continued, "McClellan, you bear the name of a man I highly esteem;" Chambers was standing at the lower end of the bar, and said, "God damn McClellan;" he made a jump at Voorhees, pulled out his revolver and fired at him as quick as he could. Voorhees fell to the floor. When I saw the flash I ran to the stove and then to the hall door; when I returned and saw Mr. Voorhees had been shot in the temple over the right eye, I said to Mr. Toole, "My God, Voorhees is shot. What will we do?" He said, "Let us go for a doctor." We ran to the front door to give the alarm to the Police and to keep Chambers from getting away. Seeing that he made no effort to get away, and the barkeeper and another man talking to him, Mr. Toole went in, and, asking for a drink to divert attention, seized Chambers by the throat. The barkeeper jumped over the bar, and helped to take the revolver from him. [illegible]

To the Coroner—Duffy came in with Chambers; shortly afterward Officer Metcalf came in and arrested him; Drs. Ford and Plunkett came in, and probing the wound pronounced it of a fatal character; other physicians subsequently came in, and the Police took Voorhees away on a stretcher. [illegible]

Edward Toole corroborated the preceding witness in every essential particular.

Joseph Dowling, one of the barkeepers, testified that when Toole and Fogarty went out after the first shot was fired, Chambers took a glass of ale on invitation; he put the pistol in his pocket, and drew it out the second time, which witness told him to put it back in his pocket, which he did; Toole then came up and seized him [illegible] Chambers said after he fired: "I'm an Irishman and a Fenian;" he looked wild.

Nicholas McCall, the other barkeeper, gave similar testimony.

Officer Henry Metcalf testified to the arrest of the prisoner.

Other witnesses were examined, and the case being given to the jury, a verdict that Dominicus S. Voorhees was killed by William Chambers, was rendered.

Mr. Voorhees and the Builders and Mechanics—Resolutions and Addresses.

At an adjourned meeting of the builders and mechanics, held at the office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, No. 289 Fulton-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Committee previously appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting regarding the murder of D. S. Voorhees, submitted the following resolutions through their Chairman, William H. Hazzard, Esq.:

Whereas, Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, D. S. Voorhees, Esq., has been suddenly smitten down in the prime of his active life by a deadly weapon in the hands of an assassin; and,

Whereas, We, the builders and dealers in building materials, in the City of Brooklyn, having been associated with the deceased in business relations, feel that through the inscrutable providence of "Him whose ways are past finding out," that death has come near to us in a sudden and unfortunate form; therefore,

Resolved, First, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children and relatives of our deceased friend and associate, in this dreadful and unforeseen calamity which has so mysteriously bereft them of a kind and devoted husband, tender father and affectionate relative, and hereby tender to them our sincere condolence, and trust that He who does not permit a sparrow to fall without His notice will tenderly protect and comfort the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and so control the sad providence that it may work out for them an everlasting good.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the sudden and untimely ending of the active life of the deceased, who had, by his untiring industry and energy, done so much for the development of our beautiful city, and as an employer of workingmen in this community was liberal and generous in his dealings with them as he was extensive in his business operations.

Resolved, That while we deplore the sudden departure of our late associate, who was so generally known to our citizens, we desire to recognize the fact that death is no respecter of persons; he comes alike to those who are full of active life as well as to those whose work is done and waiting his approach to rest from their labors. We trust this Providence will teach us to think and speak charitably of each other in our business struggles and race through life, not knowing who next may fall at His command.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our deceased friend we will attend his funeral obsequies this day at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 201 President-street.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be engrossed, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That copies of the resolutions be furnished the Press for publication.

The report of the Committee on the foregoing resolutions was accepted and adopted as the sense of the meeting. Messrs. James Orr and James Howell, Jr., were appointed a Committee to get the resolutions engrossed.

Mr. James Howell, Jr., was elected by the meeting as Marshal of the assembly, to lead the representation of the builders present to the funeral. Pallbearers were appointed as follows, to take the front of the line: Abram Allen, John Morton, John Shuster, T. B. Jackson, J. H. Townsend, James Morgan, Henry Hartean, C. B. Fish and J. Van Riper.

The meeting was then adjourned and immediately reorganized as a meeting of citizens, Mr. R. W. Adams presiding, and Mr. C. B. Fish acting as Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas, The City of Brooklyn has been suddenly startled by the cry of "Murder," in the striking down of one of its well-known citizens, D. S. Voorhees, by the hands of an assassin, whereby the community is deprived of a useful and honored member, and his family of the dearest boon on earth, a priceless husband and father, and

Whereas, The frequency of such crimes as are now being enacted in our midst, thereby giving us the opprobrious name of the City of Crimes as well as the honorable name of the City of Churches; therefore

Resolved, That unless the laws for the punishment of crime are more summarily dealt out to the offenders, we fear the consequences will be fatally injurious to our prosperity as a city.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to call a meeting to take into consideration the objects embraced in the above preamble and resolutions, with power to call a public meeting at such time as they may deem proper.

The resolutions, before their final adoption, were discussed with considerable spirit by several gentlemen present.

Mr. Hazzard said he thought that all of those present would agree with him, when they looked back for a few days or a month, and remembered the newspaper accounts, and what we have read of our citizens being stricken down at their doors, that there was something radically wrong in the administration of our laws. We were the heaviest taxed people in the world, and the most unsafe people. If this state of crime continued, people would be deterred from locating in this city, and our property would depreciate.

Mr. French followed in approval of Mr. Hazzard's remarks. This matter of crime struck a blow at our business interests. If we were going to say or do anything, it was time to do it. He believed the resolutions expressed the sense of every gentleman present.

Mr. Henry Hartean hoped the resolutions would be adopted, and that the Committee appointed would take into consideration the Police Department. They certainly paid money enough to have an efficient force [illegible] life and property [illegible] was a growing evil, and God knew how much it will diminish, and [illegible] for our protection, because [illegible] large part of it, was mixed up in political affairs, and were lax in giving us the protection we demand. He believed that the root of all this evil rested in our Police Department. That Department was guided in a great measure by politicians, and he believed both parties were culpable. It was time for us as good citizens to wake up, and tell these men that they must and shall do their duty. He was sorry, at times, to see lukewarmness in this matter. Many of us have a feeling inside but we don't promulgate it. Some men did not care to make themselves conspicuous or odious, and they therefore kept still, but there was a monitor in their breasts that told them they were not good citizens.

A Voice—What about our Police Justices?

He was glad that had been brought up. Think for a moment what class of men they are. If you don't know them personally read their proceedings. He never knew such a class of men to exercise such authority as they do in this city and in New-York. In carrying this resolution into effect, the speaker hoped they would go far enough to bring the character of the Police Justices into consideration. They should not be afraid to investigate their capability and character as well as that of others. He favored these resolutions, and hoped the Committee would probe the matter to the bottom. He hoped such action would be taken to-day that their meeting would be felt.

By action of the meeting the Committee to call a future meeting was empowered to raise its number to fifteen. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, the assembled citizens adjourned to attend the funeral.

PROSPECT PARK.

Indignation Meeting of Brooklyn Land-owners—Denunciation of the Park Commissioners — Resolutions and Speeches.

A large meeting of the property owners opposed to the sale of the easterly portion of Prospect Park, a tract of land embracing some 137 acres, was held at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. Hon. E. Driggs nominated Hon. J. W. Hunter for President, with the following list of officers: Vice-Presidents—J. C. Brevoort, J. Cooper, J. Halsey, C. Brainard, Wyman, Hill, Carter, Woodward, Moses, Driggs, Harvey, Monsell and Woodward. Secretaries—J. A. Goin, J. E. Bedell, J. Ridgeway.

Committee on Resolutions, same as last year: J. Carson Brevoort, General James B. Craig, Hon. W. W. Goodrich, R. W. Adams, A. E. Barnes, Ambrose Snow, Albert Woodruff, Chas. Jones, J. F. Robinson, Geo. M. Woodward, Hon. Edmund Driggs, Hon. Jno. W. Hunter, H. J. Cullen, M. D., W. E. Adams, O. G. Carter, Horace D. Wade, Jno. A. Monsell, Chas. E. Hill, W. A. Coyt.

Mr. Hunter, on taking the chair, said that they had met to fight over again their old battles about Prospect Park, and to express their opinions with reference to the Commissioners, who had gone before the Legislature with a bill to enable them to dispose of the land in a portion of the Park for their own benefit.

The report of the last year's Committee on Resolutions, &c., was then read, which after giving an historical account of the origin of the Park Commission, detailing what they had done each year, and the various acts passed at the instance of the Commissioners, said that they asked the Legislature to pass the bill which Mr. Pierce had introduced into the Senate and Mr. Jacobs into the House, reorganizing the Park Commission. This meeting condemned the action of the Commissioners because:

First—They kept people ignorant of the proposed change in the location of the Park.

Second—They had been wasteful of the people's money.

Third—They had disregarded legislative enactments.

Fourth—They had procured special legislation for their own purposes.

Fifth—They had neglected and refused to carry out the wishes of the people in improving the eastern section of the Park; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unwise to issue any more City bonds for Park purposes.

Resolved, That the amount to be expended on the Park shall not exceed $500,000 per annum, which should be raised like the other city taxes.

Resolved, That in the employment of mechanics in the Park, those living in the City should be preferred.

Resolved, That all the material and supplies should be advertised for and purchased by contracts publicly awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolved, That the act now before the Legislature for the reorganization of the Park Commission has the hearty approval of the meeting.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Committee be adopted and a copy of it forwarded to each Senator and Representative at Albany.

Hon. W. W. Goodrich indorsed the report. They had not come together to express any opinion of the Park Commissioners individually, but of their measures. It had been made a matter of reproach that this was a meeting of interested landowners. Well, the Common Council in 1869 passed a resolution against the sale of the eastern side of the Park and the Common Council of 1870 had done the same, thus indorsing the object of the so-called interested landowners. The Commissioners had been trying in vain four years to effect a sale of the eastern portion of the Park. The Commissioners appeared to be fearful of any breath of heaven or of the people coming from the East. He would remind them that the tide of improvement was up Fulton-avenue and not on Court-street. The Commissioners objected to having a bridge erected over Flatbush-avenue, and then dug holes and sought hollows in order to build bridges. The Commissioners claimed to desire economy, and the cost of improving Prospect Park costs as much per square yard as it does to pave the Brooklyn streets. It had cost $3,000,000 to "improve" 500 acres. The Commissioners now asked authority to issue $4,000,000 in bonds. The Central Park with all its beauties and perfections, originally a swamp, comprising 800 acres, with land twice as valuable as land in Brooklyn, had cost $10,460,000. Prospect Park, with 325 acres less than the Central Park, adopted by nature for park purposes, with 137 acres of that land untouched, and the whole as yet only half done, has cost $6,000,000. The debt of Brooklyn was $25,000,000; that of New-York $37,000,000. The whole property of the former city amounted to $150,000,000; that of New-York to $600,000,000. He would give them a Rule in Three: As $25,000,000 : $150,000,000 :: the virtue of Brooklyn. As $37,000,000 : $600,000,000 :: the virtue of New-York. The election frauds, moreover, were greater in Brooklyn than in New-York. In order to avoid paying for their water the Commissioners dug a well on quicksand at a total cost of $100,000. He detailed the efforts of the President of the Commission to secure the passage of certain bills, and exposed the infidelity with which they kept their promises, and concluded by saying that the Board must be appointed in some other way. He had evidence to show that supplies had been procured for the Park which had never been used for the Park. Trees had been purchased by persons connected with the Park and resold to the Commissioners at five or six times their original price. The same man bought the goods, receipted for them and audited the accounts. The proposed bill provided for the appointment of Commissioners, who should be responsible to the people, to serve for a short time and to have no salary.

Mr. Driggs indorsed what Mr. Goodrich had said, and added that the Commissioners were guilty of fraud and deception in their circulated petition. He read the caption of that document and attacked it vigorously.

Judge Thompson and Mr. Gleason made a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. Hunter thought the only hope of safety lay in the abolishing of this Commission. It would cost the city $15,000,000 before Mr. Stranahan got through, if he lived long enough to spend it. Mr. Hunter explained his difference with the editor of the *Eagle*, and read the following petition, which every one was asked to take and get signed:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, residents and owners of property in the City of Brooklyn, respectfully petition your honorable body, by proper laws, to provide that the public parks, buildings and places in the City of Brooklyn shall be under the charge of a Board of Commissioners, to be nominated by the Mayor of the city and confirmed by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen, for a term of years, to receive no salary, and to be so classified that one or more shall be appointed in every year. And we also most earnestly protest against any further addition to the millions of bonds already issued by the city for park purposes. And most earnestly request that all future expenditures upon the parks of the city be limited by law to such amount as may be provided for in the annual budget of taxes. And also to include in the district of assessment such portions of the County of Kings as may be benefited by the location of Prospect Park. And also that the old boundaries of the Park, as now fixed by law, shall not be disturbed.

The meeting then adjourned.

Congregational Conference of Brooklyn Churches.

A conference of pastors and leading members of the Congregational Churches of Brooklyn and vicinity was held at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, last evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, presided and opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. J. D. Buddington, pastor of the Clinton-avenue Church, spoke briefly as to the necessity of more energetic action and a greater systematized effort in the matter of advancing practical Christianity in Brooklyn. He believed there was an immense power lying dormant in the Congregational Churches which, if brought out, was amply sufficient for the work of evangelization that is now so necessary. These churches might be the leaven, light and salt to purify the community if the simple means of love for God, and of our fellow-man for His sake, were made the groundwork on which the Christianizing operations were founded. Surprising good effects had followed the "week of prayer," and he hoped for similar results from this counseling together of the active workers for the Master among the Congregational churches. What was wanted was that the slumbering energies of the denomination here should be waked up and a spirit of Christian work diffused among the members.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Newark, N. J., gave a favorable account of the denominational progress that is being made in his field of labor, and was followed by Mr. George Bacon, of New-Jersey, who estimated the number of Congregational [illegible] Mr. Beecher remarked that an increase of Congregational churches tended to benefit all the other evangelical denominations, by making them more persevering, and imparting a fresh and more enthusiastic spirit into their Christian work.

Mr. Bell, of Plymouth Church, spoke of the great good effects that had flowed from the establishment of the Bethel Church and School in Hicks-street. For fifteen months past they had held services there that had been very fully attended [illegible]

An interesting meeting was held at the Academy of Music [illegible] The meeting was dismissed with prayer and benediction, a determination being manifested among the members to put forward still greater exertions for the conversion of sinners.

Christian Workers' Association.

An organization known as the Christian Workers' Association is now being formed in the eastern portion of the City. The object of this Association is to assist, by means of lay efforts, in the diffusion of Christian instruction in the lower portions of the City, now being left to a great extent destitute by the removal of the churches up town. Those interested in the movement held a meeting last evening, in Christ's Chapel, No. 141 Delancey-street, near Broome, quite a number of gentlemen being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Henry Baldwin, who was unanimously elected to preside, while Mr. William F. Brabard was chosen secretary.

The Committee previously appointed to prepare a constitution reported progress, but as some of the leading members were necessarily absent, it was deemed proper to postpone the adoption of the constitution and the completion of the organization until Thursday next, when another meeting will be held at the same place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 17.—American Securities opened quiet. Stocks quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At. & Gt. West'n Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Paris, Feb 17—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 45c. Closed quiet; Rentes, 73f. 37c.

Frankfort, Feb. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at [illegible] for the issue of 1862. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active and firm at [illegible] for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Feb. 17—11:30 A. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull last night. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11⅞d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The market this morning opened quiet; quotations unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet last night.

Liverpool, Feb. 17—2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Provisions—Lard dull; Pork dull.

Liverpool, Feb. 17—5:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

London, Feb. 17.—Refined Petroleum dull.

Antwerp, Feb. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at [illegible] francs for Standard White.

Antwerp, Feb. 17.—Petroleum closed firm at [illegible] for Standard White.

Havre, Feb. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

Havre, Feb. 17.—Cotton closed quiet and steady, on spot and afloat.

Yokohama, Jan 24.—The import market has reduced its operations to Sugar and Rice, which are in fair demand, owing to the failure of the crops in Japan. The Silk arrivals for the fortnight foot up about 300 bales; settlements, 500 bales; stock, 1,500 bales; prices are steady and unchanged. There is a steady business in Teas, and prices for Medium to Fairest have advanced [illegible] on last quotations. The stocks have been much reduced, and but little more is coming forward. The Westerly sailed Jan. 9 with 221,000 lbs. for New-York; the Crest of the Wave and Haddock are loading for New-York, and the Alphous is loading for Boston. Exchange on London, 4s. [illegible]; on Paris, 5f. 70c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Exchange quiet at par selling. Flour low and medium grades moderately active; other grades dull; Spring Extras, [illegible]. [illegible]

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—Flour unchanged. [illegible]

Buffalo, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head. [illegible] There is no decided improvement in the demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. While the causes which contribute to produce the general dullness exist no activity in the market can be expected. There are no sales to report.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 24½c.@25c. Flour active and higher for low grades; [illegible]

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Flour in better demand; sales 1,500 bbls. [illegible]

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Cotton unchanged. Flour firmer and in more demand; [illegible]

Louisville, Feb. 17.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 23½c. Flour unchanged. Grain unchanged. [illegible]

Milwaukee, Feb. 17.—Flour nominally unchanged. [illegible]

Oswego, Feb. 17—Noon.—Flour steady; [illegible]

Cleveland, Feb. 17.—Wheat dull [illegible]

Toledo, Feb. 17.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. [illegible]

Memphis, Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and nominally [illegible]

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17.—Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and [illegible]

Albany, Feb. 17.—There is nothing doing in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Barley, that is quotable, except a sale of a small lot of Mixed State Barley at [illegible]

Detroit, Feb. 17.—Wheat—Extra very firm [illegible]

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 800 bales. Middling, [illegible]

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and drooping; Low Middling nominally [illegible]

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 17.—Cotton dull and irregular; [illegible]

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 17.—Cotton—Receipts [illegible]

[illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales; sales [illegible] bales; [illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, third issue, [illegible]; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]. Gold, [illegible].

Weather Reports.

New-York, Thursday, Feb. 17—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	Calm	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	Calm	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	Feb. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 19	New-York	Havre.
Helvetia	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Deutschland, at 11 M. Supplementary mail, for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the Ville de Paris [illegible]

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	[illegible]
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 17—In steamship *Atlanta*, for Liverpool.—A. L. Wells, Mrs. Anne E. Wyche, Miss Stella E. Wyche, Miss Mary Wyche, Fred. A. Bancroft, Robt. Roberts, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Linden, J. W. Thomas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6 51 | Sun sets....5 [illegible] | Moon sets..5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9 [illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; [illegible], Ryder, Charleston, S. C., Arthur Leary; [illegible] [illegible] Baltimore; [illegible] Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; [illegible] (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; [illegible] Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; [illegible] Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Barks Jacob (Aust.,) Rewar, London, Slocovich & Co.; Speed, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Rio Janeiro, Woodt, Tetens & Bockmann; Edina, (Br.,) Robin, N. [illegible] Rivar, Pa., Geo. F. Bulley; Harry, (N. G.,) Westedt, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Pleiades, Packard, Trinidad, Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Eclipse, (Br.,) Jacobson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. White Sea, Jones, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vapor, Newberry, Baltimore, G. & P. Clymer; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, Matanzas, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ada Leslie, (Br.,) Holder, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Rockaway & Co.; C. H. Kelly, Reed, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; A. W. Collins, Tucker, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Buchanieres, Phillips, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. N. Gesner, Robert, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; A. D. Lawson, Lockett, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Besse, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

[illegible]

Ship Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Dec. 18, and Isle of Wight [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Cedric, (of Sunderland,) Stapleton, Yokohama Oct. 8, with teas, &c., to master. [illegible]

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Robinson, Matanzas [illegible] days, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. [illegible]

Bark Dora, (N. G.,) Brunn, Santos Dec. 18, via Hampton Roads Feb. 12, with coffee to Delaney, Yonge & Co. [illegible]

Bark Enrique, (Braz.,) Crouts, Whampoa, Oct. 5, with teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co. [illegible]

Brig Laura, of Windsor, N. S., Carmichael, Messina Jan. 2, and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. [illegible]

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Tooker, Maracaibo [illegible] days, with coffee, to Schmallingt, Lotz & Co. [illegible]

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo Dec. [illegible] and Gibraltar Jan. 17, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Glengarry, Yates, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Yates & Porterfield. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and stove bulwarks.

Schr. V. Barnelow, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. C. J. Marin, Dean, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Holt, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Halleck, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, McDevitt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adriana, Kelly, Augusta, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Thomas S. Rogers, Young, George's Banks, with fish to Thomas S. Rogers.

Schr. Edwin, Barkers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chilton, Winslow, Portland, with lumber for Port Washington.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodges, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Barlow, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pauline, Hill, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Fish, Brown, Norwich.

Schr. Julia Baker, Rich, New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible] Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wave, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Elm City, Hand, Norwalk.

Schr. Bayard, Salisbury, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. [illegible], Mead, Greenport.

Schr. [illegible], Taylor, Guilford.

Schr. Charles, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Commerce, Everett, Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth B. [illegible], Providence.

Schr. [illegible], Williams, Norwalk.

Schr. [illegible], Bristol.

Schr. E. D. Franklin, Kearny, New-London.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. [illegible], Bridgeport.

Schr. F. H. Brick, Martin, Bridgeport.

Schr. [illegible] McCarthy, New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Port Jefferson.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. North Pacific, [illegible], Providence.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Rubble, Providence.

Schr. Hope, McManus, Greenwich.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Post, Stamford.

Schr. Storm, Lyons, New-Haven.

Schr. Sunnyside, Davis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Mail, Hobbs, Greenwich.

Schr. Julia, Wilcox, Greenport.

Schr. Willie, Simpson, Greenport.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlanta, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Morro Castle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Tennessee and Champion, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Richmond; brig Annie Ingram, for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Sld. steamship City of Cork, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—Arr. schrs. A. M. Lee, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 17.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Remardon, from Rio; brig Mississippi, from Demara; brig Mary E. Ladd, for Spain.

The steamer Fairbanks, for Charleston, put in, boiler leaky; repaired and went out. Saw yesterday schr. a pilot-boat south of Chincoteague, with part of mainmast gone and set off, laying at anchor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 17, A. M.—Sld. steamer Oriental; brig Frank W., (Br.,) from Smyrna Nov. 4, via Gibraltar Dec. 31, for Boston; went ashore on the Middle Ground, Vineyard Sound, this morning, at 3 o'clock. Will probably come off without damage.

P. M.—No arrivals.

16th, A. M.—Arr. and sld. steamer Ashland, Boston for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.—Arr. brig Maria White, Philadelphia; schs. E. F. Franklin, Freeport, L. I.; Jeannette, Armstrong, Boston.

Cld. steamship General Barnes, New-York; ship Louis Bacon.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Arr. steamship J. A. Gray, from Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

Arrivals from American ports at Monte Video.—Dec. 14, Paladin, from Baltimore; 18th, Trinity, from New-York; Caledonia, from St. Johns; Poole, from St. Johns; Darlgoe, from Montreal; Lavinia, from Montreal; Mia Nelson, from Montreal; 23d, Palestine, from New-York; Dearen, from Montreal; 24th, Scotia, from Montreal; Queen, from Montreal; Aurelia, from Montreal; Wordsworth, from St. Johns; Cora, from Nova Scotia.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres.—Dec. 18, Lolilo, from New-York; 19th, Gazelle, from New-York; George Bacon, from Montreal; Anna Ada, from Boston; 21st, Julia E. Haskell, from New-York; 23d, St. Paul, from New-York; Vunnou, from St. Johns; 28th, Toviant, from Portland; 29th, M. A. Wilson, from Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The Inman steamship City of London, from New-York, arrived at this port at 1 A. M. to-day.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN-PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court-House, with Charlottesville, which is at a point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the celebrated Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FURTHEST INLAND POINT, WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tide water by this route the distance is 80 miles less than via Alexandria; 57 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 126 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the Security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000) are offered at [illegible] and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

DRAKE BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

Atlanta City Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Interest Coupons payable January and July in New-York.

Principal payable January, 1899.

Debt of the City 1st July, 1869, $392,500.

Value of Real Estate owned by the City, $500,000.

Taxable property, $11,000,000.

Annual income, $150,000.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS AT [illegible].

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent., which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent., and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OCTOBER, 1869.

HARRISON SAFETY BOILER.

First medal and diploma for, 1st, Safety. 2d, Economy of Space. 3d, Economy of Fuel. This Boiler is the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR IN LONDON IN 1862.

400 horse power at A. T. Stewart's.

400 horse power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Over 1,000 Boilers in use.

HARRISON BOILER WORKS, Philadelphia.

JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent,

No. 119 Broadway, New-York, and No. 139 Federal-st., Boston.

Send for circular.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

From $4 to $30, cheaper than ever, at LEWIS P. TIBBALS', No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., New-York. Carriages made to order and repaired.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," for colds, coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, &c. Superior to all others.

BURTON, No. 19 Astor House.

No more of those cough things.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.